

Koreans Ask Kims To Talk

Opposition Seeks More Discussion On One Nominee

SEOUL — Leading opposition officials formed a six-member committee Wednesday to bring their voices back together for more discussion on which one will run for president.

Fears are growing that their common front against South Korea's ruling party is unraveling.

The move came a day after the two opposition leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, broke off talks on which of them would run for president. This apparently paved the way for weeks of open competition and increased chances that both will be candidates in December.

Kim Young Sam is president of the Reunification Democratic Party, the main opposition party, and Kim Dae Jung is its adviser.

The two Kims walked out of a 40-hour meeting Tuesday without an accord, a day before their self-imposed deadline for reaching agreement. In a joint statement, they promised only to meet again if necessary.

On Wednesday, Kim Young Sam again urged his rival to drop out of the presidential race.

He offered Kim Dae Jung, 61, the party's presidency in exchange for dropping out of the race, but Kim Dae Jung said he would need other work to make up his mind.

Kim Young Sam, 59, said at a news conference that if the party divider stayed out of the presidential race, he would be revered as "a national leader."

"It is my judgment," Kim Young Sam said, "that my running is in accord with reason and to ensure a safe transition to democracy."

The election, tentatively scheduled before Dec. 20, marks the first presidential balloting in 16 years. Widespread demonstrations forced the government to go to direct elections to choose a successor to President Chun Doo-hwan, who is to step down in February.

The governing Democratic Justice Party already has nominated its chairman, Roh Tae Woo, as its presidential candidate. The split in the opposition is likely to enhance prospects of Mr. Roh, one of a handful of generals who helped install Mr. Chun.

Seventy-three members of the opposition met Wednesday to discuss the situation. They formed a six-member committee to get the Kims together for more talks.

Top aide to Kim Young Sam, asked not to be named, said Tuesday, "It is certain now the Kims will meet."



U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d speaking to the meeting in Washington.

Baker Proposes Currency Link To Gold, Other Commodities

Surprise Plan Is Welcomed By Analysts

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's surprise proposal Wednesday to add a global price index of commodities, including gold, to the indicators that governments use to measure relative economic performance was welcomed by several international experts.

But, as analysts cautioned, it would be a mistake to interpret the proposal as a back-door way of reintroducing gold to the center of the international monetary system.

President Richard Nixon formally uncoupled the dollar's value from the price of gold in 1971.

The use of a "basket" of commodity prices to measure economic performance would serve as an early warning signal of whether policy should be aimed at containing inflation, as signaled by rising commodity prices, or countering deflation, as signaled by falling prices, analysts explained.

"Commodity prices are quite a good leading indicator of inflation or deflation and are a good indicator of what's happening to the world as a whole," said Stephen Marris, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics.

Analysts said the Baker proposal seems to be aimed at addressing a major criticism of the use of so-called "objective" indicators to gauge relative economic performance among the seven major industrialized countries.

That is, the measures discussed up to now have related only to what was happening in the seven major industrialized countries and have largely overlooked economic performance in the world at large.

Analysts said that the use of a basket of commodity prices as an economic measure is designed to fill this gap, giving a signal of what the seven countries need to be doing collectively to foster world economic growth.

The search for an acceptable indicator has been aimed at resolving the often acrimonious political disputes among governments about whose economic policy needs adjusting.

"The aim is to try to find some constraint on government policy that does not leave politicians entirely free to do as they choose,"

See REACT, Page 10



Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the West German Bundesbank, criticized the United States for resisting an increase in a loan fund to aid the world's poorest nations. Page 17.

Stability, Coordination Is Sought

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, on Wednesday proposed that the major industrialized nations reinforce their pact to stabilize currencies by evaluating exchange rates against a basket of commodities, including gold.

The aim would be to guarantee that currency arrangements were backed up by policies, that would ensure that inflation in the industrial world remained low.

The announcement, at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meeting, represented the first U.S. bid to bring gold back into the world system for determining exchange rates since President Nixon ended the dollar's convertibility into gold in 1971.

Mr. Baker praised recent efforts by the world's seven major industrial democracies to coordinate steps in an effort to help stabilize the dollar.

"It is equally important that the policies resulting from the coordination process not be inflationary," Mr. Baker told representatives of 151 nations.

"It would be unfortunate if our efforts to foster exchange rate stability among currencies led to stable currency relationships — but in a context of inflationary economic policies that reduced the real value of all currencies," Mr. Baker said.

His proposal was designed to be a refinement of a process endorsed by leaders of the seven industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — at last June's economic summit in Venice.

The process called for increased surveillance of the use of economic indicators such as unemployment, trade balances, and growth.

The use of these indicators were to help policy makers fine-tune decisions that affect exchange rates — such as interest rates of central banks and direct government intervention on foreign exchange markets.

The agreement at the Venice summit followed the so-called Louvre accord on currency stabilization, adopted in Paris in February by all seven leading nations except Italy, which boycotted the meeting because it and Canada were not consulted at an earlier stage.

Mr. Baker told the world financial leaders that more attention needs to be given to potential price surges.

"Accordingly, the United States is prepared to consider utilizing, as an additional indicator in the coordination process, the relationship among our currencies and a basket of commodities, including gold. This could be helpful as an early warning signal of potential price trends," he said.

He did not specify what other commodities would be included in the proposal.

Investors worried about inflation often buy gold as a hedge against the declining value of paper currencies, pushing the metal's price higher.

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U.S. Base Floats in Gulf

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States is converting a huge barge into a floating naval base in the central Gulf, according to government sources.

There are accommodations aboard the barge for up to 200 people. The U.S. Navy plans to use it as a base for minesweeping helicopters, commando patrol vessels and six small minesweeping boats. (Details on Gulf convoys, Page 6.)

The navy leased the barge from an undisclosed source after Kuwait refused to allow U.S. forces to set up a base on its soil, White House and Pentagon sources said Tuesday.

"We need a mother ship, a base with piers and a place for crews to sleep and for helicopters to land," one source said. "We tried Kuwait and they wouldn't let us. This is the next alternative."

The 100-by-400-foot (30-by-120-meter) fortified barge is moored off Bahrain in international waters.

It is not visible from shore and does not give the appearance from

See BARGE, Page 10

Dukakis Says an Aide Helped Undo Biden

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced Wednesday that his campaign manager had been the source of a videotape that helped undermine the competing campaign of Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Mr. Dukakis apologized for the action of his longtime top political aide, John Sasso, calling it "a very, very serious error in judgment."

"Although I had no knowledge of this as a candidate in this campaign," Mr. Dukakis said, "I accept full responsibility for it. I'm running for the presidency, not against anybody."

Mr. Dukakis said he had not accepted the resignation offered by Mr. Sasso, who ran his 1982 and 1986 gubernatorial campaigns.

"I considered that seriously," Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Sasso's offer to resign, "but I rejected it even though what he did is a very serious error in judgment."

Mr. Dukakis said earlier this week that there was a "strong possibility" a guilty member of his campaign would be dismissed over the Biden affair.

Mr. Dukakis said he had reprimanded Mr. Sasso and had granted him a leave of absence for several

weeks. Mr. Sasso did not attend the Dukakis news conference.

"He is the person responsible for providing the tapes to The New York Times, The Des Moines Register and NBC," Mr. Dukakis said. "I expect to be held accountable."

He said he spoke by telephone with Mr. Biden earlier Wednesday and expressed his regrets.

"I want to publicly apologize to him, his family and his friends for what happened and for the involvement of my campaign," the governor said. "I regret very, very much that my campaign or any one in it contributed to that pain."

Mr. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, dropped out of the race for

the Democratic presidential nomination after acknowledging that he had plagiarized a paper in law school, borrowed heavily from the speeches of other politicians without attribution and misrepresented his academic record.

The videotape, which showed Mr. Biden in an Iowa debate using portions of a speech by the British Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, was a major factor in Mr. Biden's withdrawal.

Mr. Sasso, 40, earlier served as the campaign manager for Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro when she was the Democratic vice

See DUKAKIS, Page 10

In FBI Files, a Literary Who's Who

By Charles Trueheart

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than 30 years, the FBI and other federal agencies gathered extensive intelligence files on some of America's most distinguished writers, apparently because their work or behavior was considered subversive, suspicious or unconventional, according to two forthcoming magazine articles.

The disclosures, based on documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, will be published this week, apparently by coincidence, in The New Yorker and The Nation.

Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Pearl Buck, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Wolfe, Carl

Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, William Carlos Williams and William Faulkner are among the scores of prominent writers whose work, personal associations and political sentiments piqued the interest of the FBI as early as the 1920s.

Although the government's interest in the activities of some of these writers, like Sandburg and Dos Passos, was known previously, the extent and tenacity of its efforts were not.

Excerpts from the files, as presented in both magazines, suggest that information about the writers was collected in most cases without official explanation. As is common with documents released under the information act, many names, passages and even whole pages were blacked out, and requests for some

individual documents were rejected outright.

The FBI opened dossiers, some of them hundreds of pages long, on many writers whose work expressed sympathy for the poor or solidarity with minorities — the so-called "social realists" such as Steinbeck and Dos Passos. But the bureau's curiosity about such figures as Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and Truman Capote remains a mystery.

The author of the New Yorker article, Herbert Mitgang, writes that "despite the millions of dollars spent on investigative man-hours and record-keeping, none of the writers — more than 30 men and women — whose dossiers I looked into were ever convicted of any crime attributed to them by the

See FBI, Page 10

Pollution Causes an Adriatic Disaster

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

The perennial pollution problems of the Adriatic Sea have grown this year into an environmental disaster after an exceptionally hot summer that resulted in the runaway growth of red seaweed.

Deprived of oxygen by the rotting weed and poisoned by other pollutants, the Adriatic has become a fatal place for most creatures that live in it.

As piles of rotting fish wash onto vacation beaches along Italy's northeastern coast, scientists warn that the sea already is effectively dead in parts and moribund over large areas.

"It has become an immense cemetery," said Attilio Rinaldi, a scientist who conducts water surveys for the Emilia-Romagna regional government. "Up to four miles from the coast, and sometimes up to 15 miles, 98 percent of the fauna has disappeared. The few fish that survive swim round and round as if they are drunk."

The worst area of pollution stretches about 50 miles (80 kilometers) along the coast from the Po delta in the north to Cesenatico in the south. There is serious pollution along another 50-mile stretch from Cesenatico to Fano, including the resort city of Rimini.

"Life has disappeared over more than 1,000 square kilometers of sea," or about 400 square miles, Mr. Rinaldi said.

This week, the minister of the environment, Giorgio Ruffolo, paid his first official visit to the area and said the related problems of pollution in the Po river and the Adriatic Sea "cry out for vengeance."



He said he is preparing a plan to combat pollution in the industrial heartland along the Po valley.

The Po, Italy's biggest river, is the source of about two-thirds of the pollutants threatening the Adriatic, according to Mr. Ruffolo.

A regional official, Giovanni Nespoli, described the Po as "an enormous sewer." It carries raw sewage from thousands of factories, and pesticides and huge amounts of fertilizer residues.

This year, after torrential summer rains in northern Italy, the Po carried tons of uprooted trees and drowned animals into the Adriatic. The floodwater turned parts of the saltwater sea into fresh water.

The mayor of Comacchio, a small town on a coastal lagoon, told Mr. Ruffolo he had to organize special teams of workers and trucks to remove 5,000 tons of muck from the beaches, including the corpses of 10 horses, 96 sheep and 11 cows.

Scientists say the combination of pollution, unusually high temperatures and the absence of winds to stir the Adriatic's waters has resulted in the runaway growth of the seaweed. The ensuing destruction of marine life threatens the livelihood of about 3,000 fishermen.

In the Po itself, the only fish to survive in any numbers is an inedible species of catfish known as si-

See ADRIATIC, Page 10



TROOPS GUARD MANILA AGAINST COUP — Soldiers, deployed after reports that a coup attempt might be imminent, unloaded heavy weapons and ammunition Wednesday at a checkpoint on a road leading into Manila. Hundreds of troops took up positions around the city. They were recalled to their barracks at midday. Story, Page 2.

U.S. Inner-City Women Unfazed by A

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Inner-city women at high risk of AIDS infection are now well informed of their risk but few are changing their behavior, according to experts here for a federally sponsored conference on AIDS and women.

More than 90 percent of all drug users in New Jersey know that acquired immune deficiency syndrome can be transmitted by shared needles, according to a recent survey reported by Joyce Jackson of the New Jersey State Department of Health. More than 80 percent know that it can be transmitted heterosexually and from infected mothers to their unborn children.

Women who are intravenous drug users, as are 49 percent of all female AIDS patients, are a bit more likely to know these facts than men, according to the survey.

In all cases, the figures are 20 percentage

points higher than the figures from 1985, Ms. Jackson said.

But few women in drug-using communities are making any attempt to avoid AIDS, either by avoiding shared needles or changing sexual practices, she added. In large part, the experts agreed, opposition from men was discouraging women from changing sexual practices.

Dr. Joanne Mantell, of Gay Men's Health Crisis Inc. in New York, said the organization's experience and another study indicated that the situation in New York was similar.

The experts spoke at a two-day conference that ended Tuesday. It was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The agencies plan to start financing major programs to effect behavior changes in groups at high risk of AIDS, officials said at the conference.

Inner-city women who use intravenous drugs, or whose sex partners do, account for a rising number of AIDS cases. Black and His-

panic women have been especially hard hit.

Experts at the meeting said health efforts believed to spread AIDS among gay men work for inner-city women.

"Prevention techniques for women, for ethnic, minority women, for women of color, for women of color," said Joanne Mantell of San Francisco.

"They feel helpless, powerless. And they have an inability what they do will make a difference."

Participants agreed education alone simply would not work. Rose Mary who devises information campaigns for the National Cancer Institute, said that research has shown that people do not listen to easy messages.

The participants also agreed that the peers and role models from the community could help persuade inner-city women to change their behavior.

"People from the community are much more credible," said Dr. Mantell.

Kiosk

Mafia Figure Killed in Italy

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — An alleged Mafia murderer wanted for the 1982 slaying of a top Italian official was shot and killed by several gunmen in an ambush near Palermo, the police said Wednesday.

They said Mario Giovanni Prestifilippo, 29, was hit Tuesday night by at least 10 blasts from sawed-off shotguns as he rode a motorcycle in Bagheria, east of Palermo.



Manfred Wörner, West Germany's defense minister, has reportedly been guaranteed the top job in NATO. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Troops were deployed in Manila amid rumors a military revolt was imminent. Page 2.

■ Bob Woodward's dual role as newspaper reporter and book author has raised questions of rivalry. Page 7.

USINESS/FINANCE

■ A unit of Jardine Matheson Hong Kong is to acquire a 20 percent stake in Bear Stearns, a U.S. brokerage. Page 13.



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OCTOBER 22

UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY
The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy,
United States
CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's: A CORPORATE VIEW
John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Ashland Oil Co.
Philip Oles, Chairman, Petrochem Europe Ltd.
Nader Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd.
GLOBAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY: AN OVERVIEW
John H. Lichtblau, President, Petroleum Industry
Research Institute
Respondent: Herman T. Franssen, Economic Advisor of
H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Minerals of the Sultanate
of Oman
BREAKOUT GROUPS (The three sessions will run concurrently)
NORTH AMERICAN MARKET
Theodore R. Eck, Chief Economist, Amoco Corporation
Milton Lipson, President, W. J. Lewis Consultants Corporation
THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK
Giuseppe Siligatto, Executive Vice-President, AGIP SpA
Ted White, Managing Director, Petrochem Economics Ltd.
THE PACIFIC OIL TALK
Dennis J. O'Brien, Chief Economist,
CALTEX Petroleum Corporation
LUNCH
THE OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY
The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P.,
Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom
MARKET FORCES IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY MANAGEMENT
John Deuss, Chairman, Transworld Oil Ltd.
ENERGY SECURITY AND THE MIDDLE EAST
GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLOOK
Charles DiBona, President, The American Petroleum Institute
George Quincey Lusvardi, Director, Oil Market Development,
International Energy Agency
Mahdi Yari, Senior Advisor, Kilmort Gineprova S.p.A.
Moderator: Robert Mabro, Director,
Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

OCTOBER 23

MINISTERIAL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS
H.E. Rilwanu Lukman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria,
President of the OPEC Conference
H.E. Arne Oien, Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Norway
H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil,
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt
Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Economic Advisor of
H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Minerals of the Sultanate
of Oman
THE WORLD ECONOMY: RETURN TO NORMAL GROWTH?
Stephen Marle, Senior Fellow, Institute for International
Economics, former Chief Economist, O.E.C.D.
Respondent: Timothy Congdon, Chief U.K. Economist,
Shearson Lehman Brothers
BREAKOUT GROUPS (These three sessions will run concurrently)
FINANCING EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Jean Claude Belacane, Director General,
Institut Français du Pétrole
David Parker, Manager, Project Finance Unit,
National Westminster Bank
THE FINANCIAL HEALTH AND PROSPECTS OF THE
OIL INDUSTRY
Dillard Springs, President, Petroleum Analysis Ltd.
CHINA: PROSPECTS FOR OIL DEVELOPMENT
Kim Woodard, President, China Energy Ventures
LUNCH
FINANCIAL STRATEGIES FOR THE OIL INDUSTRY:
NEW INSTRUMENTS AND MARKETS
Rodney E. Chase, Group Treasurer, B.P. Finance International
R. Harwell Gardner, Treasurer, Mobil Oil Corporation
Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice-President,
Global Energy Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
IMPROVING PAVEMENT DISCUSSION
Moderator: Nicholas G. Voudis, Oil Consultant,
London and The Hague

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Anti-Chinese Protest Reported in Tibet

By Daniel Southard
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — In an unusual display of anti-Chinese sentiment, Tibetan monks seeking independence have demonstrated in Lhasa and clashed with police, according to the official Xinhua press agency.

Carrying a flag of "the snow mountains and lions," a religious icon of the Tibetans, 21 Tibetan monks and five other people demonstrated Sunday in the streets of the Tibetan capital, shouting "Tibet wants independence" and other slogans, the press agency said Tuesday.

They reportedly struck police who tried to intervene and made "agitating speeches" in the center of the city outside the Jokhang temple, the most cherished Buddhist temple in Tibet, and the regional government building.

The protest was over in less than an hour, the press agency said.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations are rarely reported in the official press. The press agency report Tuesday also was unusual for its detail and swift release, perhaps reflecting Beijing's sensitivity about Tibet.

China annexed the region in central Asia more than three decades ago, but relations between the 1.7 million Tibetans and an estimated 400,000 Chinese civilians and troops stationed there are strained.

The issue of Tibet is particularly sensitive now because of a U.S. House of Representatives amendment condemning human rights violations and the destruction of thousands of monasteries, and because of a visit to the United States by the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader.

The demonstration came a few days after at least two reported executions in Tibet, one based on a murder charge, according to an official source. Tibetan exiles said those executed were fighting for independence and were not murderers. It was not clear whether the protest was linked to the executions.

A Tibetan vice chairman of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, was quoted by the official press agency as saying the demonstrators were not supported by the public and would be dealt with according to the law.

But observers in Beijing said that given the Chinese controls over the population in Tibet, a demonstration by 26 Tibetans was significant and could reflect a much broader unrest.

A foreign tourist reached by telephone Tuesday night in Lhasa said he had traveled throughout the capital but saw no unusual security or police activity. The city was described as calm.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported Tuesday from New Delhi that 200 Tibetan exiles broke

through a police cordon in the Indian capital to protest what the demonstrators described as executions of three Tibetans in Tibet last week. A spokesman for the demonstrators said the three were dissidents fighting for independence.

A government official in Lhasa said two Tibetans had been executed. Reuters reported both were criminals and one of them had been convicted for murder, he said.

The Tibetan exiles in New Delhi said they planned to send a letter to China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, urging him to accept a five-point plan proposed by the Dalai Lama calling for a withdrawal of Chinese troops from Tibet.

More than 100,000 Tibetans have fled to India since 1959, when Chinese troops suppressed an uprising. The Chinese first sent troops into Tibet in 1951.

Beijing, meanwhile, continued to issue statements and reports defending its involvement in Tibet. The Chinese Embassy in Washington expressed "grave concern" last week over the Dalai Lama's visit.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denounced his plan for Chinese withdrawal and issued a statement Tuesday expressing "regret and strong dissatisfaction over the U.S. government's failure to prevent the Dalai Lama's political activities" during his U.S. visit.

Manila Deploys Troops Amid Rumors of Revolt

The Associated Press

MANILA — Hundreds of troops backed by armored personnel carriers were deployed around Manila for several hours Wednesday after rumors and reports that rebel soldiers might try again to overthrow President Corason C. Aquino.

The troops were recalled to their barracks at midday when no uprising took place, according to Colonel Emilio Templo, the chief of staff of the Capital Regional Command.

He said that the troops had detained 37 soldiers at the southeastern edge of the city but that the men had denied plans to join any mutiny.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the nation's intelligence chief, Rodolfo Canesio, said that his agency had given Vice President Salvador H. Laurel dossiers on alleged leftists in the government. However, he maintained that the material was unofficial, members of the Senate said.

Mr. Laurel has asked Mrs. Aquino to declassify the report and expose alleged Communist sympathizers in the government.

The chairman of the Senate defense and human rights committee said that, while they were aware of the security implications, they were also bound to protect the reputations of people who may have been wrongly identified as Communist sympathizers.

Sensors Raul Manglapus and Wigberto Tansada also said that they were not sure how to handle the report and that they might leave it to the full Senate to decide.

The flurry of military activity began hours after a funeral march Tuesday for a slain leftist leader, Leandro Alejandro. More than 60,000 people joined the procession, which turned into the largest protest rally in Manila this year.

Military sources said that commanders had received reports that four renegade officers had joined forces in Bulacan Province, north of Manila. The reports said they were gathering followers for a new action against the Aquino government.

About 2,000 mutineers attacked the presidential palace, broadcast stations and military garrisons on Aug. 28 in the most serious threat yet to Mrs. Aquino's rule. At least 53 people were killed and hundreds wounded in the failed coup attempt.

The leader of the mutiny, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, escaped with about half his force and has vowed to continue his struggle against Mrs. Aquino.

Colonel Templo said that Brigadier General Ramon Montano, the commander of a new anti-coup force, had deployed a 300-man army battalion at the Malinta intersection at the northern edge of Manila and had dispatched troops to Muntinlupa and Antipolo, southeast of Manila.

"To avoid what happened on August 28, General Montano took immediate security measures so that if there really was any movement, they would not be able to enter Manila and the confrontation would be outside," Colonel Templo said.

He said the 37 soldiers, members of an army platoon based in Laguna Province, had been detained at a checkpoint in Taytay on the southeastern edge of Manila and taken to provincial headquarters.

Constitutional sources said the platoon leader claimed the men were going to Manila to demand the removal of their company commander. They were disarmed and detained without incident, the sources said.

Pakistan Says India Caused Himalaya Fights

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The government said Wednesday that India had provoked recent clashes with its forces in a disputed Himalayan pass, but it declined to comment on reports that 150 Pakistani troops died in a series of assaults on Indian positions last week.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Defense Ministry would issue a statement on Indian reports of three nights of fighting near the Siachen Glacier, a Himalayan region 220 miles (355 kilometers) northeast of Islamabad.

"India in recent months has resorted to aggressive movements in the Siachen Glacier area, provoking local exchange of fire and skirmishes," the spokesman said. "Pakistan is committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Siachen dispute."

He declined to answer further questions. India and Pakistan, foes in three wars since 1948, are frequently reported to trade fire from well-trenched positions in the 19,000-foot-high (5,800-meter-high) pass.

The valley is the main entry to

the Ladakh area of India, which borders China and also gives India access to Jammu and Kashmir state, over which Islamabad claims sovereignty.

In New Delhi, a Defense Ministry official said Pakistani forces staged "battalion-sized attacks" against Indian positions near the glacier for three nights last week. There are about 1,500 soldiers in a battalion.

He said the assaults were preceded by "very heavy concentrations of artillery fire," followed by rocket and surface-to-surface missile bombardment.

"Pakistani units suffered heavy casualties in these operations," the official said. "Indian troops, while repulsing the attacks, also had casualties, which were much lighter compared with Pakistani losses."

The Press Trust of India reported that about 150 Pakistani troops died in combat on the nights of Sept. 23, 24 and 25. The news agency quoted a Defense Ministry official as saying that Pakistani troops staged simultaneous assaults at four sites and that the fighting was the heaviest since 1983.

Fiji Coup Leader Delays Plan to Declare Republic

Reuters

SUVA, Fiji — The leader of the coup in Fiji, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, said Wednesday after meeting with the main figures in the political crisis that his plan to declare the South Pacific island group a republic would be delayed.

"Everything has got to wait," Colonel Rabuka said after the surprise meeting Wednesday.

Fiji was already a de facto republic. He added that he would soon proclaim himself interim head of state and formally abolish the 1970 constitution and with it a 113-year bond with the British monarchy.

Fiji's tribal chiefs ceded the islands to Queen Victoria in 1874. Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

After the meeting Wednesday, Colonel Rabuka said his plans would have to wait until a meeting Monday with Mr. Bavadra, Sir Penia and Sir Kamise.

He met with Timoci Bavadra, the prime minister he overthrew in May, Sir Penia Gavilau, the governor general, and Sir Kamise Mara, who, until he was defeated in elections in April, had led the country since 1970.

"As a result of the talks, we may not have to abrogate the constitution," Colonel Rabuka said.

The colonel said Tuesday that Fiji was already a de facto republic. He added that he would soon proclaim himself interim head of state and formally abolish the 1970 constitution and with it a 113-year bond with the British monarchy.

Fiji's tribal chiefs ceded the islands to Queen Victoria in 1874. Fiji won independence from Britain in 1970.

After the meeting Wednesday, Colonel Rabuka said his plans would have to wait until a meeting Monday with Mr. Bavadra, Sir Penia and Sir Kamise.

"My demand at that meeting will be that we change the constitution immediately to favor the indigenous Fijians," Colonel Rabuka said.

He mounted a coup in May to overthrow the Indian-dominated government of Dr. Bavadra and another Friday to further his aim of a new constitution to guarantee political power for ethnic Fijians.

The colonel, 39, said the military would remain in control at least until the meeting Monday.

"In the meantime, we carry on the same way," he said.

He said his plans to call a meeting of Fiji's paramount body, the Great Council of Chiefs, to endorse his takeover and a republican constitution also would have to wait.

Sir Penia, as Queen Elizabeth II's representative, steadfastly has refused to recognize Colonel Rabuka's assumption of authority after

the coup Friday. He has managed Fiji since the previous coup.

Last week, he announced plans for a bipartisan caretaker administration comprising Dr. Bavadra's coalition and Sir Kamise's conservative Alliance Party to govern until elections could be held.

Colonel Rabuka, who was left out of the caretaker proposal, said he preempted the plan because it was clear that the aims of his May coup would not be met.

He said each leader would bring delegations to Monday's meeting. "My team will be myself and three senior army officers," he said.

Colonel Rabuka said Sir Kamise, regarded as the father of Fijian independence, had turned down the offer of becoming the country's first president under the colonel's proposed republican constitution.

The colonel said earlier that the position also had been offered to

WORLD BRIEFS

Najib Is Named Afghan Head of State

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Major General Najib, head of the Afghan Communist Party, has been appointed head of state, the official news media reported Wednesday. He would be taking over a government post that may soon acquire sweeping powers.

The official Kabul Radio said General Najib was unanimously elected president of the ruling Revolutionary Council. This post carries with it the national presidency.

A new constitution being drafted by the Soviet-backed government would greatly expand the powers of the president, which now is largely a figurehead position. He would have the authority to dissolve the National Assembly or veto its laws, declare war or a state of emergency, appoint the prime minister and top military and judicial officials, and command the armed forces.



Gendarmes at the Noumea airport remove the body of one of two colleagues killed Wednesday in New Caledonia.

2 Gendarmes Killed in New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — Two French gendarmes were shot to death Wednesday while searching a Kanak village in France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Ethnic tensions have been running high on the island, but officials in Paris and police here said the killings appeared to be criminally rather than politically motivated. About 300 police supported by helicopters were searching for the attackers through heavily wooded mountains in northwestern New Caledonia, they added.

France has deployed 8,400 soldiers and police in New Caledonia to keep the peace between indigenous Kanaks seeking independence from France and pro-French settlers, mostly ethnic Europeans. The separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, said Wednesday that violent incidents were bound to occur because of the heavy military presence of the French.

Gorbachev Visits Northern Soviet Port

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who reappeared in public Tuesday after a 52-day absence, visited the northern Soviet port of Murmansk on Wednesday, the official Tass press agency reported.

The agency gave no details of the Soviet leader's visit to the port, which is near the bases of the Soviet Union's northern fleet and is a major fishing center.

On Tuesday, Soviet television showed Mr. Gorbachev, who had not been seen in public since Aug. 7, meeting a French delegation in Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday that there was no political opposition to his administration, but added: "There is a braking mechanism, and that mechanism is in ourselves, and I include myself."

For the Record

Canada's second major postal walkout in three months began Wednesday when the 22,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers went on strike to press demands for job security.

The European Court of Justice upheld Wednesday West German restrictions on Turkish workers despite an EC agreement giving Turks the right eventually to move freely in the 12-nation bloc.

Swiss authorities said that Licio Gelli, the Italian financier, will soon be extradited to Italy to face charges of political conspiracy as head of the P-2 secret Masonic lodge.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Eastern Airlines Paid Most U.S. Fines

NEW YORK (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration fined Eastern Airlines \$9.5 million for safety violations between January 1986 and June 1987, five times as much as any other airline, according to a magazine report.

Pan Am ranked second with \$1.9 million in fines, followed by Continental Airlines with \$821,850; USAir with \$812,000; and Hawaiian Airlines with \$772,000, according to the October issue of *Traveler*.

The five least-fined airlines were PSA, Northwest, United, American and Piedmont, which together had less than \$80,000 in fines, the magazine said.

Legislation that would ban smoking on all U.S. domestic airline flights of two hours or less was approved Wednesday by the Senate Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee. The bill would cover 80 percent of all domestic airline flights and last for three years.

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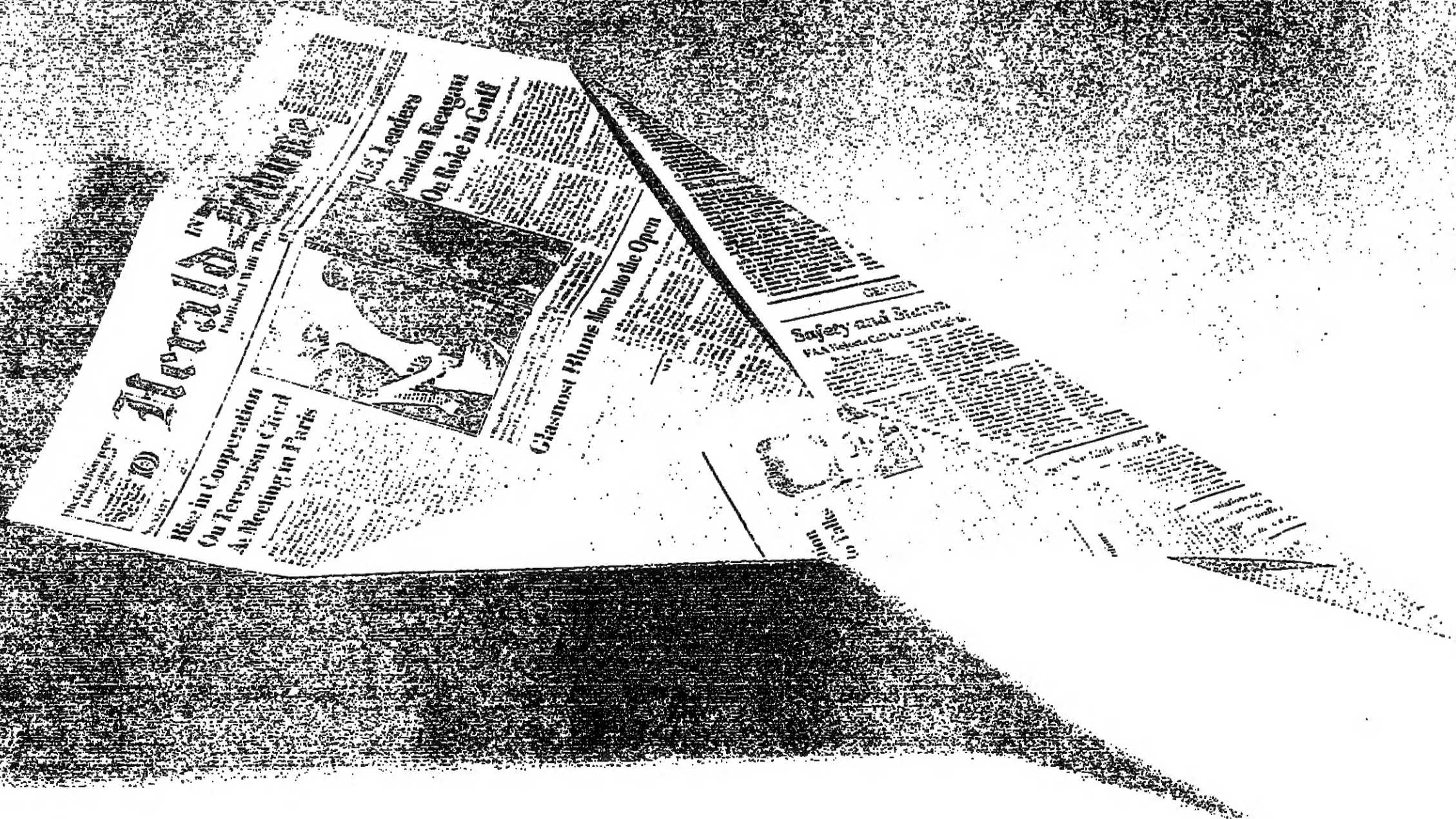
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Robertson Quits His Ministry To Further Presidential Bid

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson, who plans to announce his presidential candidacy formally on Thursday, has resigned as a Southern Baptist minister and severed ties to the Christian Broadcast Network, which he founded and has led for 27 years.

In a statement Tuesday from his campaign headquarters in Chesapeake, Virginia, near his CBN ministry at Virginia Beach, Mr. Robertson said he was resigning from the ministry to avoid implications that a Robertson presidency might inhibit "the free exercise of religion by any of the people."

Mr. Robertson will announce his bid for the Republican presidential nomination on the steps of a tenement in Bedford-Stuyvesant, a poor neighborhood of New York City. Mr. Robertson, who occupied the tenement with his wife, Dede, when he was a struggling, part-time minister in the early 1960s, increas-

ingly has been trying to distance himself from his image as a television evangelist and to emphasize his secular accomplishments so as to further his candidacy.

More than a year ago, to the dismay of many followers of his television ministry, which reaches more than 25 million homes each week, Mr. Robertson hinted that he might give up the ministry if he were elected president. After upset victories in preliminary caucus skirmishes in Michigan and Iowa, and a first-place showing in the Iowa straw poll earlier this month, he apparently decided not to wait.

Mr. Robertson resigned his ministry in a letter to the membership of the Freedom Street Baptist Church in Norfolk, Virginia, where he was ordained in 1961.

Mr. Robertson spent only a brief time in interim church pastorate before buying a dilapidated television station in Portsmouth, Virginia, that became the flagship of the Christian Broadcasting Network.

The CBN enterprises now include CBN University, a graduate school and a law school that occupies part of a 2,000-acre (800-hectare) complex at Virginia Beach. In addition, there are book and television production divisions, independent television stations in Dallas and Norfolk and a television station in Lebanon that broadcasts in English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Mr. Robertson had already stepped aside as host of the "700 Club," a Christian television talk show that was the keystone of his ministry. The ministry is now a \$300-million-a-year enterprise, although about 80 percent of its income comes from donations, primarily through contributions to the "700 Club."

Mr. Robertson's resignation of his ministry was consistent with a campaign strategy that, although relying on the enthusiasm of Christian followers, has sought to set an increasingly secular tone.

The announcement that he



Pat Robertson

would resign his ministry and distance himself from CBN was consistent with that political thrust, but it was not without risk. The Robertson campaign has relied heavily on the fervor of religious supporters for Mr. Robertson's strong showings in some early political contests.

At the same time, his image as an evangelist was also his most damaging liability, according to public opinion polls.

Can American Voters Stand to See a Woman Cry?

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — She cried. In the long tradition of public tears by politicians, Representative Patricia Schroeder's tearful announcement on Monday that she would not seek the Democratic presidential nomination stirred a range of often complicated feelings about her emotional outpouring.

Some women were angry, others embarrassed. Many were sympathetic, and several were disturbed at what appears to be a double-standard on tears.

After all, in recent months, former Senator Gary Hart grew tearful on a campaign stop when he visited his birthplace in Kansas to talk about his roots.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, another Democratic hopeful, brushed tears from his eyes at the dedication of a park in honor of President John F. Kennedy and at the announcement by his wife that she had been addicted to prescription drugs. And President Ronald Reagan has choked up on numerous occasions, including the funeral service for the crew of the space shuttle Challenger.

It seems perfectly appropriate, at least nowadays, for men to be tearful. But what about Mrs. Schroeder?

"I was frankly stunned when I saw her do it," said Linda DiVall, a Republican pollster who is president of American Viewpoint, a survey research organization in Virginia.

"I certainly sympathize with the fact that it was an incredibly emotional moment," she said, "but it seems to me her inability to command her emotions when she was making an announcement about the presidency only served to reinforce some basic stereotypes about women running for office — those stereotypes being lack of composure, inability to make tough decisions."

Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women, said: "Well, yes, I've heard people who are critical of her for crying. I'm not. It doesn't embarrass me at all. One of the troubles in the good old U.S. of A. is people think you shouldn't show your emotions. Why not?"

David Garth, a New York political consultant, said: "My feeling is when you cry in a situation that is appropriate, emotionally, it makes sense. When it doesn't make sense, it's negative. I think she was entitled to cry in the same way that a man who got out of the race would have tears in his eyes. Maybe it's a question of water level."

Mrs. Schroeder's announcement in Denver — an emotional statement in which her voice broke and she wept in front of an array of television cameras — disturbed some women. One New Yorker remarked that she was upset because "people will have this knee-jerk reaction now about women."

She added: "It's another example that women have to be more perfect than perfect. It's O.K. for men to show emotion, but not women."

Mrs. Schroeder, of Colorado, echoed this view Tuesday in a meeting with reporters in Washington.

"Why must a woman be contained, controlled?" she asked. "It begins to sound like the ads they used to have for women and tranquilizers. Here they are, and we must have them totally controlled. That's crazy."

Perhaps the most notable display of public emotion by a politician was that of Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine in a snowstorm outside the offices of The Manchester Union Leader in New Hampshire in March 1972. Mr. Muskie, who has maintained that he was

not actually crying, was defending his wife from what he considered a vicious attack on her by the newspaper. Whether he cried or not, the public display doomed his prospects for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But, as several women in politics said Tuesday, the women's movement and "male sensitivity" have probably made public tears more respectable.

"Didn't you see Joe Biden when he delivered his withdrawal?" said Irene Natividad, national chair of the National Women's Political Caucus, a bipartisan group, speaking of another Democratic presidential hopeful who withdrew from the 1988 race.

"He was teary-eyed," she said. "That's all right."

"It's a sign," she added, "of the deep commitment that Biden and Schroeder had to their candidacies and the pain that the decision-making generated. We've graduated. I think from the Muskie days to a more sensitive era."

Yet even Mrs. Schroeder's friends said they wished that she had not cried — at least as much as she did. Perhaps a tear or two, but not the weeping.

"I've heard people say they preferred she didn't do it on public TV," said Representative Barbara B. Kennelly, Democrat of Connecticut.

"I'm sure Pat would have preferred that she hadn't cried," she said. "But we're human. We can't pick and choose when we cry."

Mrs. Schroeder explained the crying on Tuesday by saying that what had stunned her was the "groan" she heard from the crowd in Denver on Monday when she said she would not seek the presidency.

"Obviously, I did not plan to be emotional," she said, adding that "when the groan came from the crowd, that I was not prepared for. It hits you like a truck."

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U.S. Pressing Ahead on Saudi Arms Sale

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The State Department has strongly suggested that the administration is planning to go ahead with a large-scale arms sale to Saudi Arabia despite the opposition of 64 senators.

Administration officials said that a final decision on what arms would be sold was likely to be made next week.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said Tuesday that the \$1.4 billion arms sale under consideration would be in the U.S. interest.

She said it was "unfortunate" the sale was being opposed on Capitol Hill "when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. naval operations in the Gulf in ways which meet our mutual interests and needs, and in ways which many in Congress have long urged."

Mrs. Oakley declined to make public details of the support that Saudi Arabia is providing. She said that the information had been provided to members of Congress in classified reports.



Frank C. Carlucci

At least 217 House members are adding their opposition to that of the senators, which was expressed in a letter presented to the White House on Friday, Representative

Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, and other members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee were to make public on Wednesday the House members' letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the sale.

Congressional sources said that Frank C. Carlucci, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, was at the Capitol on Tuesday to discuss the sale with key legislators. They also said that senior State Department officials had spent much time recently in similar consultations.

An administration official said that the arms proposal probably would have to be submitted to Congress next week in order to provide the required opportunity for action before Congress recesses for the year in November. Once the proposal is submitted, Congress has 30 days in which to approve or block the sale.

Mrs. Oakley said that the make-up of the arms package remained open for discussion.

A Capitol Hill source said that a likely modification was the elimination of 1,600 Maverick anti-tank

missiles or an arrangement under which an old-model Maverick missile now in Saudi inventories would be withdrawn whenever a new-model Maverick was delivered.

On June 11, Mr. Reagan withdrew a proposal to sell the Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia when it became evident that Congress would vote overwhelmingly to block the deal.

Another controversial item is the proposed supply of 12 F-15 jet fighters to the Saudis. The administration maintains that the increasing air-patrol demands on Saudi Arabia, including protection of U.S. surveillance aircraft over a wider area of the Gulf, justifies the additional jets.

Mrs. Oakley maintained in her statement that the arms sales being contemplated "would not affect the Arab-Israeli military balance in any meaningful way."

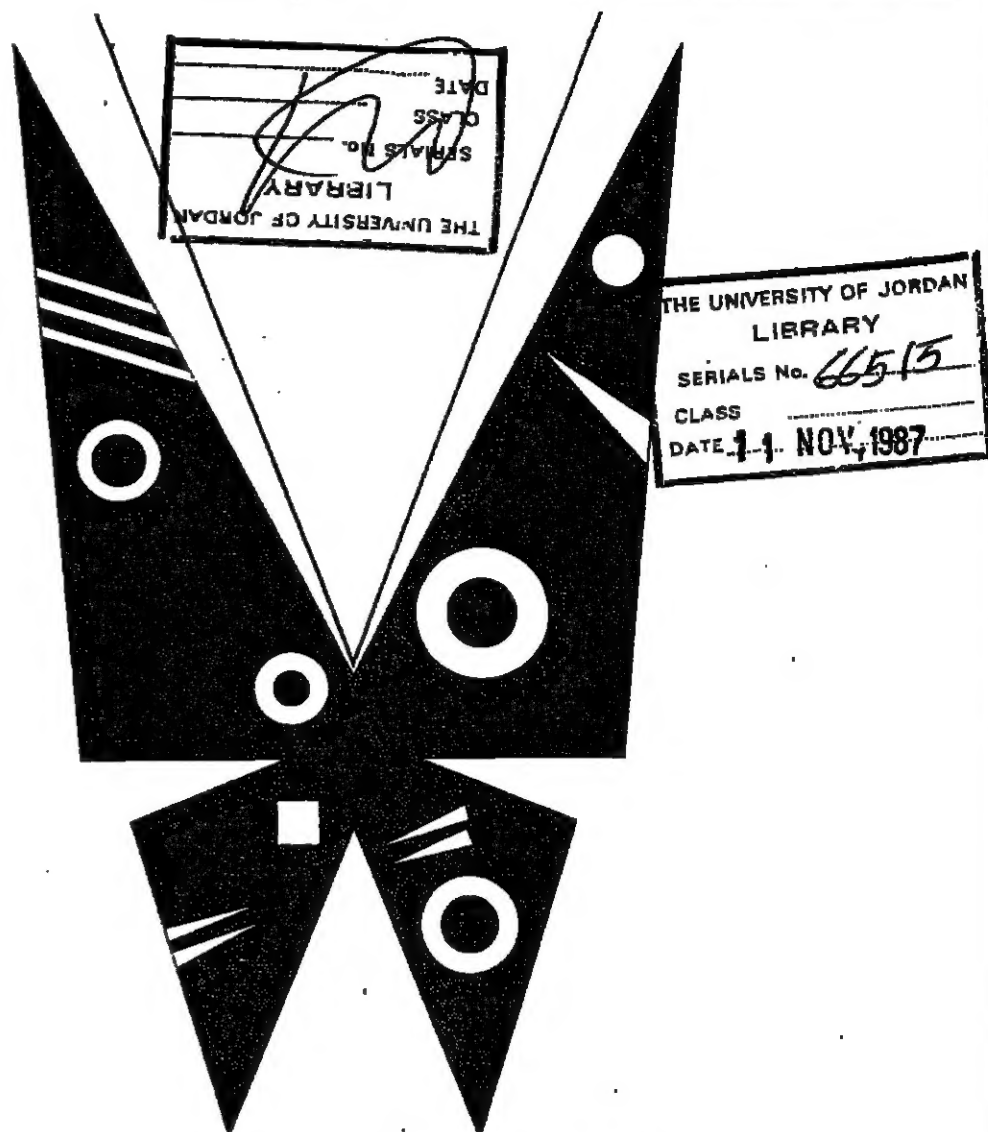
The American Israel Public Affairs Committee decided earlier this month to mount a campaign against the arms sales, according to an official of the Washington-based lobbying organization.

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U.S. House Chief Calls Iran Import Ban 'Attractive'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, has termed "attractive" a ban on imports from Iran approved unanimously by the Senate.

The Senate, venting its frustration over the situation in the Gulf, voted 98-0 on Tuesday in favor of the ban. Oil makes up the bulk of U.S. imports from Iran.

The Senate action reflected resentment toward Iran lingering from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in 1979. It also represented a response to recent news reports that the United States, by importing more oil from Iran this year, has in effect helped finance its war with Iraq.

Over the summer, Iran became

the second-largest foreign supplier of crude oil to the United States.

In the Senate vote Republicans and Democrats were able to agree quickly on one aspect of what otherwise has become a divisive battle over the Reagan administration's policy in the Gulf.

There were initial indications of support for the largely symbolic measure from the House leadership and the White House.

Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, said Tuesday: "We have no desire to enhance the economy of Iran while it is being so intractable in the Persian Gulf."

Although he said he had not yet decided to embrace the proposal, he said it was "instinctively attractive."

The White House also expressed

interest: "We're sympathetic to the bill and support the intent of the bill," said B.J. Cooper, deputy White House press secretary. "But we want to take a look at all the effects of the bill before we take a formal position on it."

The ban was approved as an amendment to a military budget bill for 1988. While the House has not considered such a proposal, it appears that in the political environment created by the Gulf war, it could be passed easily.

In this event, the import ban could be accepted by the House in a conference with the Senate to iron out the other differences between the two branches' version of the authorization bill. The House passed its version in May.

However, President Ronald Reagan

has pledged to veto the military budget bill because it includes a proposal prohibiting advanced testing of his Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as "star wars," and effectively prevents the president from re-interpreting the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Under the proposal, the president could delay the imposition of the ban on imports from Iran for up to 180 days if he determined that it was not in the "overall interest of the United States." The ban would go into effect at the end of 180 days unless the House and the Senate approved an extension.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader and the main sponsor of the import embargo, declared, "While Khomeini is recklessly attacking Gulf shipping to stop the flow of everybody else's oil, we're buying a half-billion dollars of his oil every year." He was referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's leader.

According to the Commerce Department, U.S. imports from Iran totaled \$935 million for the seven months through July — several hundred million dollars higher than usual. Of that total, \$810 million was for oil. The bulk of the other imports were pistachio nuts and carpets.

The imports for this year have been swelled by a sharp increase in oil purchases. For all of 1986, total imports were \$612 million, with \$305 million of that oil.

U.S. Health Chain to Cover Fertility Process

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of California, a chain of fee-based health clinics and hospitals, has agreed to pay millions of dollars for in-vitro fertilization treatments to help some of its members conceive so-called "test-tube" babies, in a victory for infertile couples.

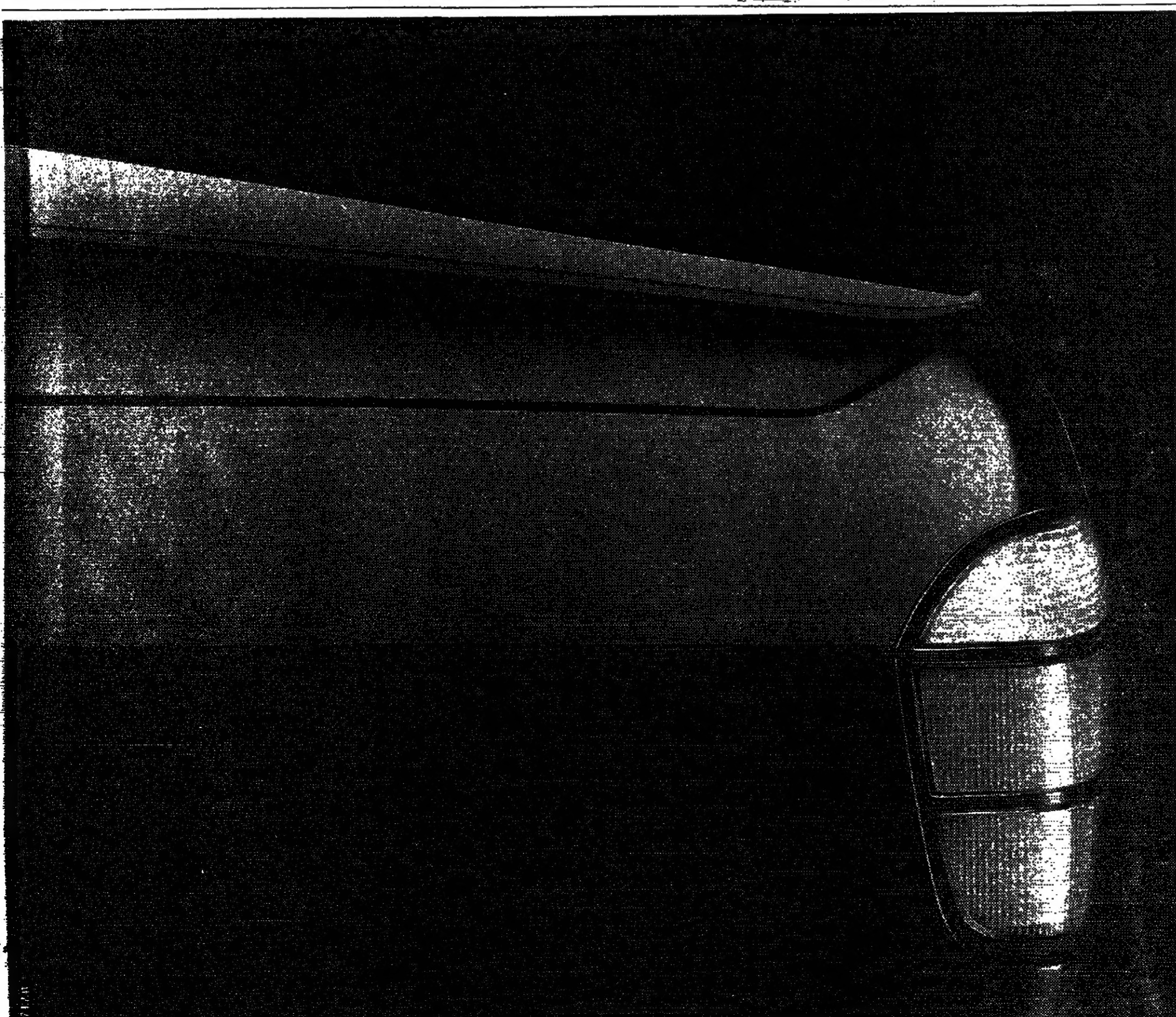
The agreement will bring an end to a class-action lawsuit filed by more than a dozen Kaiser patients who were denied coverage for the infertility treatment several years ago because the procedure was considered "experimental."

More than a million Kaiser women of childbearing

age will be notified that they are eligible for coverage, according to a Kaiser spokesman, Daniel Danzig. Thousands are expected to seek treatment.

Lauren Poplack Hallinan, the attorney who filed the lawsuit, estimated that about 10,000 women may qualify for coverage at a potential cost to Kaiser, one of the largest U.S. health care providers, of \$50 million to \$100 million.

Attorneys and health consumer groups called the case a landmark with national ramifications for infertile couples. They said that the lawsuit also dramatizes a continuing tug-of-war between consumers and health providers over what new medical treatments should be covered by health insurers.



Beauty is just one of the beauties of a BMW.

Beauty brings its own rewards. This time round, it's called the "Car Design Award". An accolade jealously presented just once a year. And in 1987, that was to the BMW 7 Series design team.

What impressed the jury most were the pure aesthetics of the functional design and the way they so successfully married uncompromising technology with unblemished beauty.

And, in that respect, it's worth remembering something that's more true today than ever before: any car manufacturer who these days regards design as an end in itself, immediately puts himself in a technology straitjacket. Truly great design always possesses one invisible ingredient: function.

That principle was written into the BMW philosophy from the very beginning. So when BMW engineers and designers are developing a new car, they always have concrete objectives in their minds. The way they achieve these frequently tough and conflicting aims is a creative process where only the perfect combination of drag coefficient, comfort and personality has a place. The outward appearance of a BMW, therefore, will never be the result of a compromise, but much more frequently of a completely new design route.

But for BMW functional aesthetics are never confined just to the outside. Even the engines, from the very first development stage, are co-created by the design team. And perhaps that's why so many BMW drivers have this beguiling habit of now and again looking under the bonnet for no apparent good reason. Except to remind themselves of one of the hidden beauties of their BMW.



The ultimate driving machine

West German Said to Be Set as Next NATO Chief

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, has been guaranteed the job of NATO secretary-general when Lord Carrington of Britain retires next year, Bonn government officials said Wednesday.

The officials said that the U.S.

government had assured Chancellor Helmut Kohl of its backing for Mr. Wörner and that this would create a decisive majority for his candidacy among the 16 member nations.

Mr. Wörner is competing in the first open contest for NATO's top political post against a former Nor-

wegian prime minister, Kaare Willoch, whose candidacy was announced by Oslo on Aug. 14.

Mr. Kohl proposed Mr. Wörner for the job on Aug. 26, the same day the chancellor pledged to remove Pershing-1A nuclear missiles from West Germany as part of a

superpower pact to dismantle medium-range weapons.

Mr. Kohl's decision to scrap the Pershing missiles overrode conservative opposition within his governing coalition, and diplomats suggested that Washington would reward him by backing Mr. Wörner for the NATO job.

In Oslo on Wednesday, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said its ambassador to Washington, Kjell Eliassen, was called to the State Department last week and told that Mr. Willoch's candidacy was complicated by the fact that Mr. Kohl was pushing for Mr. Wörner.

A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Per Faust, said Mr. Eliassen was told by Charles H. Thomas, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, that Mr. Willoch was "competent in every respect" but that "when a country like West Germany presents a candidate, it constitutes a very difficult situation."

The West German newspaper Die Welt said Wednesday that the State Department had told Mr. Eliassen the United States would back Mr. Wörner "because of Kohl's personal commitment."

But the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said Norway had not withdrawn Mr. Willoch's candidacy.

Mr. Willoch later refused to comment on the report from Bonn. He said in West Berlin last week during an international meeting of conservative parties that he was still a candidate for the NATO post.

The Bonn officials said Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had tacitly signaled that they would endorse Mr. Wörner.

Diplomats said the backing of NATO's biggest and most influential members — the United States, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany — had laid the groundwork for a majority in Mr. Wörner's favor.

But none of those governments will publicly endorse Mr. Wörner now, the officials said, so as to avoid offending the smaller NATO members.

They said the wave of support for Mr. Wörner would likely prompt Mr. Willoch to withdraw his candidacy for the post, which has traditionally been an appointment by consensus.

Bonn was expected to consult privately with Oslo to head off any open dispute in NATO over the post, they said.

Mr. Wörner, defense minister since 1982, and Mr. Willoch, Norway's prime minister from 1981 to 1986, are both conservatives and vigorous supporters of the United States.

Mr. Kohl campaigned discreetly for more than a year to make Mr. Wörner the first West German to hold the \$200,000-a-year post, believing he would be unchallenged. But after Mr. Willoch's candidacy was announced, Mr. Kohl went public and asserted that West Germany was fit to assume the NATO mantle.

"West Germany is a key partner in NATO and carries the alliance's foremost burden in Europe," Mr. Kohl said. "West Germany has no reason to suffer any inferiority complex in NATO."

Italy Drops a Plan for 'Optional' Religion Classes

By Roberto Suro

New York Times Service

ROME — Facing discord within his government and the prospect of a confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church, Prime Minister Giovanni Goria has withdrawn a plan to make religion classes optional in public schools.

The parliamentary resolution defining the status of religious instruction in Italy's state schools was the product of three years of negotiations, first between the government and the church and then among the political parties that make up Italy's governing coalition. Mr. Goria withdrew it on Tuesday.

Government officials had expressed hope that their proposal had satisfied all sides in the controversy. But the Italian bishops' conference stated its opposition to several elements of the resolution in two strongly worded statements last week, and Pope John Paul II publicly endorsed the position of the bishops on Saturday.

The major complaints of the bishops involved language that defined religious instruction as optional, as well as a directive to schedule religious classes at either the beginning or the end of the school day so as not to inconvenience students who chose not to attend.

On Tuesday, the Vatican informed the government of its opposition to the plan, according to several members of Parliament.

A Vatican spokesman said that there would be no comment on the subject, while government supporters in Parliament said new negotia-

tions would be opened with the church.

The case highlights the continuing controversy over the role of the church in modern Italian society. Although the Vatican and the local hierarchy are not as dominant as before, the church proved again Tuesday that it retains considerable influence.

Continued conflict over religious instruction seemed assured Tuesday night as Communist Party leaders announced plans to demand a full parliamentary debate

on the issue, and some members of the governing five-party coalition protested that the Vatican was unjustifiably interfering in government affairs.

Spokesmen for two parties within the coalition, the Republicans and the Liberals, called into question the Concordat, the treaty that governs relations between Italy and the Vatican.

There were also signs of upset among Christian Democrats, who form Italy's largest political party and who have generally supported

the church. Education Minister Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat, said that within the party "there is a great deal of worry."

New government regulations on religion classes became necessary after Italy and the Vatican signed a revised Concordat in 1984. The previous treaty, enacted under Mussolini in 1929, had given Catholicism the status of a state religion and the church a variety of

benefits, including mandatory classes in Catholic doctrine in state schools. The new treaty established the principle of religious liberty and stated that Catholic education would be offered to any public school student who wanted it.

But the latest Concordat has been applied unevenly, forcing a new round of negotiations that led to the plan that was canceled by the government.

Although the current debate involves some fine legal distinctions over how to implement the Concordat, such as the precise meaning of "optional," broad accusations of bad faith have been made by several participants. Paolo Battistuzzi, the Liberals' floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies, said, "This pope has not understood the difference between Italy and Poland. Ours is no longer a mono-political society, not even from the religious point of view."

The bishops' conference in turn has accused the government of trying "unilaterally" to amend the Concordat.

Church-state relations have been the subject of harsh exchanges recently. Many political parties and newspapers protested the church's endorsement of the Christian Democrats in elections in June.

Honda Cancels Plan to Build Motorcycle Plant in Vietnam

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — The Honda Motor Co. of Japan, reacting to pressure by the U.S. Congress, has canceled plans to build a motorcycle plant in Vietnam and will also

cancel plans to build a motorcycle plant in Cambodia and Laos, according to Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr.

Senator Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, made public Tuesday a letter from Honda saying "while our review of our business relationship in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos shows that we have acted well within the policies of the Japanese government, we feel that due to our position as a major automobile manufacturer in the United States we should honor the policy considerations of the United States government."

His resolution said the Japanese government "has consistently refused to discourage private investment by its private business sector which originates this trade."

Senator Kasten's home state of Wisconsin is the headquarters for the only U.S. company still making motorcycles, Harley-Davidson Corp.

The Senate also approved by a

voice vote a resolution sponsored by Senator Kasten calling on Tokyo "to prevent its private business sector from engaging in developmental trade with the socialist government of Vietnam."

Senator Kasten said Japan had initially honored a trade embargo against Vietnam following the 1979 Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia but that "the Japanese have let their exports to Vietnam creep up to a level of \$230 million."

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The Senate also approved by a

DOONESBURY



ACROSS THE USA: THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT



Captain Vijay Soman stands by the charred wheelhouse of the tanker Gentle Breeze, which was attacked by an Iranian gunboat Sept. 21, killing the ship's crew chief.

U.S. Navy Escorts Big Convoy in Gulf

United Press International

MANAMA, Bahrain — Five U.S. Navy warships guided military-chartered tankers through the Gulf on Wednesday on a supply mission that turned into one of the biggest convoys since the navy began its escort operation for Kuwait.

The convoy stretched over several miles as it steamed into an area of the northern Gulf where British minesweepers hunted for mines for a third day.

The convoy attracted several other merchant ships hoping for a safe journey through the waterway after an Iranian attack Tuesday on the Greek tanker Korina.

No injuries were reported in the

attack about 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of Abu Dhabi, a state in the United Arab Emirates. The gunboat attack followed an Iraqi strike on a tanker in Iranian service earlier in the day.

In the central Gulf Wednesday, the guided missile frigate Hawes sailed past Qatar, escorting the liquid natural gas carrier Gas Prince on the 10th U.S. escort of refueled Kuwaiti ships since July.

Iran, angered by the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and the attack last week on a mine-laying vessel, Iran Ajr, said a clash between the United States and Iran in the region was inevitable.

The speaker of the Iranian par-

liament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told the West German ambassador, Arnold Freitag, in a meeting Wednesday in Tehran that the United States and its Western allies had made a "dangerous mistake" in bringing their warships to the Gulf, according to Tehran radio.

Also Wednesday, the Iraqi press agency reported that Iranian gunners shelled the southern port city of Basra with long-range artillery.

The Pentagon said the convoy through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf from the Gulf of Oman included the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, three guided missile frigates and the amphibious transport dock Raleigh.

Romania Fires Aides in Energy Crisis

Reuters

VIENNA — Romanian, grappling with an energy crisis, has dismissed a deputy prime minister and the minister for electric power because of their unsatisfactory work, according to Bucharest Radio.

In addition, the Agereps news agency reported Wednesday that Romania's Economic Ministry had been reshuffled and one minister dismissed.

The agency reported that Gheorghe Cazan was removed from his position as minister-secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation, and three other senior officials were moved to other posts.

In the changes involving electricity supply, announced Tuesday by the radio and monitored in Vienna, several leading executives in the Electric Power Ministry and the power plants of Rovinari and Turceni were also dismissed and face legal prosecution.

The radio reported a decision by the ruling Communist Party Executive Political Committee dismissing Gheorghe Petrescu, one of Romania's deputy prime ministers, along

with the minister of electric power, Ioan Avram.

The two ministers were dismissed for "unsatisfactory activity" following shortfalls in the repair and commissioning of the two power plants.

The Executive Political Committee, presided over by the president and party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, also decided to expel the two from the party's Central Committee, the radio said.

Romania for several years has suffered a serious energy crisis, blamed on mismanagement, and the population has been subjected to severe power cuts, especially in winter, with gas and power supplies available for only a few hours daily.

In the autumn of 1985 Mr. Ceausescu ordered a state of emergency in the power industry, putting power plants under military supervision, but this too failed to alleviate the situation.

The changes Tuesday and Wednesday, by presidential decree, followed statements by Mr. Ceausescu criticizing several sectors of the economy for failing to meet government targets.

Western diplomats said the latest

changes were in keeping with a pattern of previous reshuffles.

Other officials involved were Decobal Ursulescu, who was released from his post as deputy minister of finance and appointed chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and Barbu Petrescu, who was appointed minister-secretary of state in the State Planning Committee.

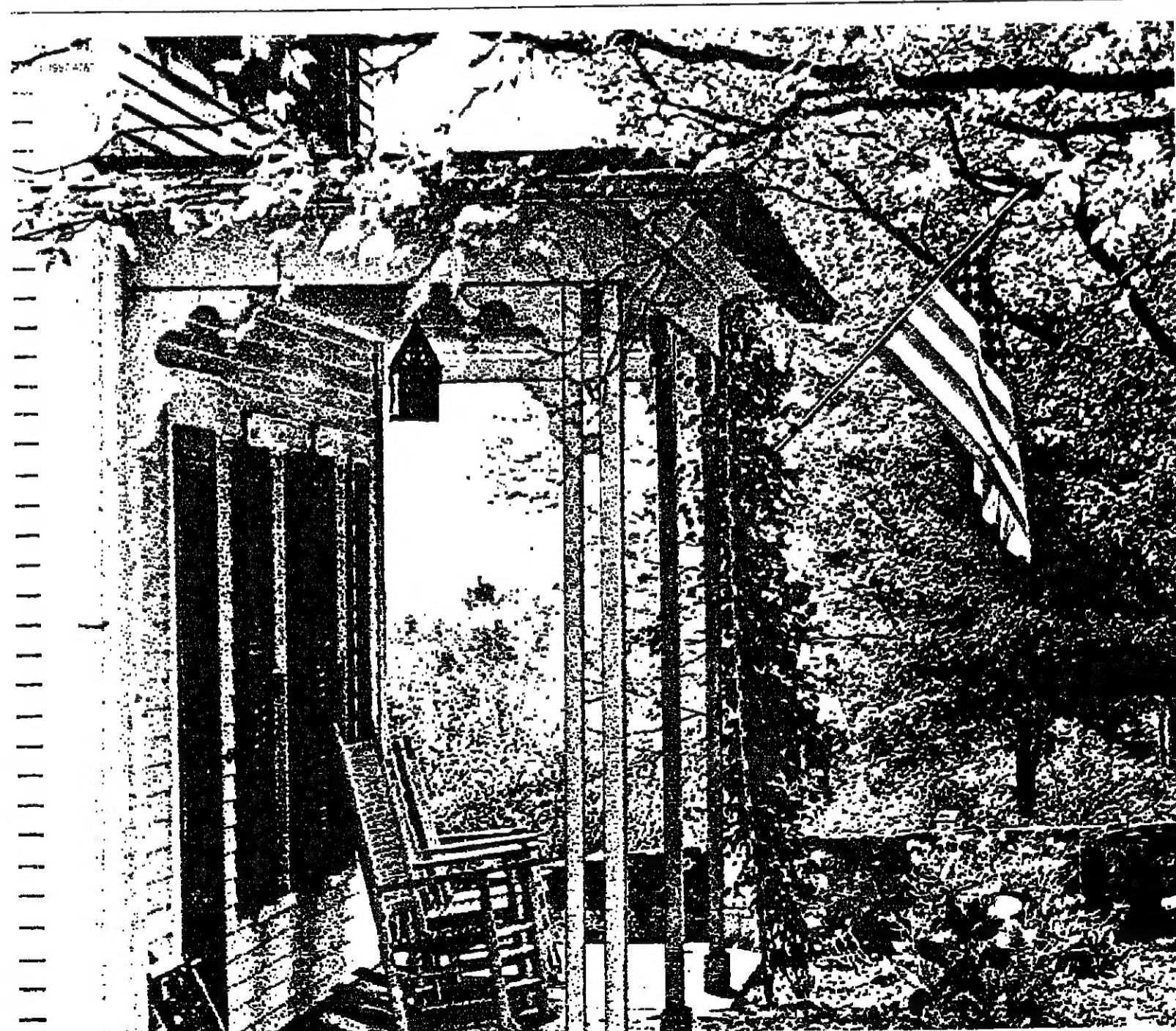
Constantin Stancu was released as deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation and made minister-secretary of state.

Ireland Moves to Raise Fines for Moonshiners

Reuters

DUBLIN — The Irish government is to sharply increase the fines for distillers of poteen, an illegal whiskey that sells for half the price of commercial whiskey.

The government presented draft legislation Tuesday that would increase the fines for poteen-making fivefold, to 1,000 Irish pounds (\$1,600).



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CIA Book Raises Questions of Priority for Author/Reporter

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — What happens when a newspaper's leading investigative reporter decides to write a book about the man in charge of the nation's darkest secrets?

When is his research used for newspaper articles, and when can it be held until publication of the book? When does the obligation to newspaper readers for a daily story outweigh the writer's desire to get more information for a future article?

Ever since Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor, began his research in late 1984 on William J. Casey and his directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, he and his editors at The Post have tried to divide his findings in such a way that would satisfy both the paper's needs and his publisher's.

The result was that Mr. Woodward produced 75 articles in The Post, beginning in January 1986, while writing his book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987."

In the three years he was investigating Mr. Casey's tenure at the CIA, Mr. Woodward wrote newspaper articles that included exclusives on the Reagan administration's disinformation campaign designed to rattle Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader; new information about Pakistan's nuclear capabilities; and details about the CIA's view of Colonel Gadhafi's mental state.

Nevertheless, when the book was excerpted in The Post, other newspapers and Newsweek starting Sunday, there were enough new details to raise the issue among journalists and some politicians of why some items were not published in the paper as Mr. Woodward learned them.

As Flora Lewis, a New York Times columnist, wrote in Tuesday's edition, echoing the key question of the Watergate scandal: "What did the editors of The Washington Post know and when did they know it?" (The column appeared Wednesday in the International Herald Tribune.)

Among the revelations in the book is a dramatic hospital scene last winter in which Mr. Casey acknowledged, according to Mr. Woodward, that he had known about the diversion of profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Another is the news that the Saudi intelligence service helped Mr. Casey with three covert operations, including an effort to assassinate Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is believed to have been behind bombings of U.S. facilities in Lebanon.

Mr. Woodward wrote in May 1985 that an assassination attempt against Sheikh Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, had been carried out by a team with an indirect connection to the CIA that was on a "runaway mission." The attempt failed and 80 people were killed in the car bombing.

"It isn't enough that The Washington Post, thanks to Bob Woodward, got all these stories first," said The Post's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee. "It's that we didn't get them to fit some schedule that the critics think was more appropriate."

Robert G. Kaiser, The Post's assistant managing editor for national news, said: "Our readers and we at The Post have benefited enormously from this project over the life of it. It's had a huge payoff."

Mr. Woodward's view, as explained in several interviews over the last few days, is that a reporter often holds out information in hopes of gleaming more information from a source.

His own method is to interview and re-interview his sources, comparing bits from one interview with pieces from another.

"You have to get the kind of evidence that is persuasive as a story," Mr. Woodward said.

On the matter of Mr. Casey and the Iran-contra diversion, "I don't have something conclusive," he said. "I'm still working on it. On the relationship to the Saudi intelligence service, I believe I do."

"The diversion is still a long-term story. It has not been answered yet. Some people say that if Casey died, well, then that's the end of it, but maybe he kept a diary, maybe he talked to some body."

The Casey hospital scene, which has been denied by his widow, Sophia Casey, and reaffirmed by Mr. Woodward, who said she was not present, was not reported in The Post. Mr. Woodward said he felt it had not represented a clear answer from the former CIA director

about his knowledge or involvement.

"It didn't pass the threshold test for a news story," he said Tuesday. Mr. Woodward said that in February or March he wrote a draft of the scene and talked to his editor at Simon & Schuster Inc., Alice Mayhew.

"She and I agreed it was not conclusive, but in the cumulative portrait [I] had built of Casey, it fits," he said.

When Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testified in July that Mr. Casey had known about the diversion of profits, Mr. Woodward wrote that officials who had worked with Mr. Casey said that Colonel North's description "could be true." But he added that some had also said that Mr. Casey, who

had died in May, "is a convenient cover and scapegoat for North."

Mr. Woodward said that by then Mr. Bradlee and Mr. Kaiser had read the book with that last scene in it, and the issue of adding the account was not raised during discussion about the North article.

Mr. Woodward said that after he had finished a book about the actor John Belushi, Mr. Bradlee encouraged him to write about Mr. Casey.

Mr. Woodward, who has been at The Post since 1971, has a special niche at the paper as the reporter who, with Carl Bernstein, wrote many of the major Watergate articles. Mr. Kaiser called him "a force of nature" at The Post, where performance has earned its privileges.

"You cannot have the best people doing the same thing for 30 years," said Mr. Bradlee. "You've got to create opportunities, whether it's a leave or book or sabbatical — whatever it is that maximizes chances of keeping these people interested and productive."

"Woodward has a special position at The Washington Post, and it is a tremendous advantage to The Washington Post and to its readers."

■ Response From Reagan

President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that "never would I sign anything that would authorize an assassination," United Press International reported from Washington. "I never have, and I never will, and I didn't."

Mr. Woodward writes in his book that Mr. Reagan signed a secret national security directive in 1985 that permitted the creation of squads in Beirut that would carry out pre-emptive strikes on terrorists.

Referring to Mr. Casey, the president said: "I think that there's an awful lot of fiction about a man who was unable to communicate at all and is now being quoted as if he were doing nothing but talk his head off."

Agency Official Says Tighter Rules Govern the Post-Casey CIA

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency says the agency has adopted new procedures to prevent any CIA director from carrying out independent covert actions such as those reportedly undertaken by William J. Casey.

The deputy director, Robert M. Gates, did not directly confirm or deny a report by Bob Woodward in The Washington Post and in a new book of his that Mr. Casey had independently called on the CIA executive director, who is not a member of the covert operations division, were part of the review group.

Mr. Gates spoke at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Law and International Affairs at Princeton University on the CIA's role in making U.S. foreign policy.

Although avoiding in his speech the question of the agency's conduct in the Iran-contra affair and other covert activities, Mr. Gates, in a brief question-and-answer period, was repeatedly asked about the CIA's conduct under Mr. Casey, who died in May.

He told the audience that under the new director, William H. Webster, the CIA was again concentrating on its traditional role of gathering and providing information to Congress and the executive branch.

"You have a lot of new procedures and new approaches intended to try and make the covert action process more accountable and more strictly confined to those channels that are appropriate and that have been set forth by regulation and law," Mr. Gates said.

He also seemed indirectly to fault Mr. Casey, who critics charge politicized intelligence data to support Reagan administration policy objectives.

"To attempt to slant intelligence not only transgresses the highest ethical and cultural principle of CIA," Mr. Gates said, "we all know it would also be foolish."

Quoting Mr. Webster, Mr. Gates added, "We intend to tell it as it is, avoiding bias as much as we can or the politicization of our product."

Mr. Gates said he thought the CIA's sharing of intelligence with Congress had become one of the surest guarantees for maintaining the agency's independence and objectivity.

The deputy director noted that both the White House and Congress were also taking steps to prevent a repetition of events like the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Gates said members of the CIA's analytical branch, which has customarily had nothing to do with the agency's operational side, were now included in covert operation reviews.

Mr. Casey's independent action is a focal point of a new book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987," by Mr. Woodward, that was published this week.

A senior CIA official said Tuesday night that the agency's attorney, a congressional affairs representative and the CIA executive director, who is not a member of the covert operations division, were part of the review group.

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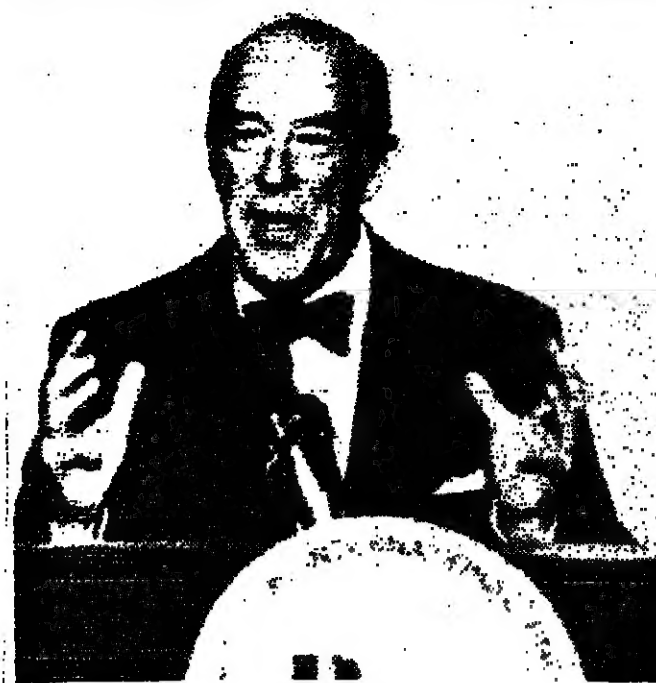
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Secretary of State George P. Shultz at New York speech.

Shultz Offers His Vision Of a Free South Africa

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called for South Africa to move peacefully past apartheid and toward a constitutional system of pluralistic democracy that would guarantee universal voting rights, freedom of speech and the press and other liberties.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Business Council for International Understanding, Mr. Shultz conceded that the problems in South Africa "appear overwhelming."

However, he added, "There are efforts to expand communications between the races, and there is evidence that those efforts can bear fruit."

Mr. Shultz addressed the group on Tuesday. In his prepared remarks, he said that because many South Africans had urged the United States to state not only what it opposed but also what it was for, he had decided to spell out his vision for the kind of society that should emerge after the apartheid system of racial separation is ended.

This included "new constitu-

tional order," he said, "establishing equal political, economic and social rights for all South Africans without regard to race, language, national origin or religion." He also called for "a democratic electoral system with multiparty participation and universal franchise for all adult South Africans."

He urged constitutional guarantees of "basic human rights," including "the right to liberty and security of persons; the right to freedom of speech and the press; peaceful assembly and association; and practice of religion."

Mr. Shultz also cited the right of labor to organize and the right of movement within the country, emigration and repatriation.

■ Toll in Flooding Rises

The death toll from severe flooding in the South African province of Natal has risen to about 80, and residents were warned on Wednesday to expect more storms, Reuters reported from Durban, South Africa.

The Council of Churches in the province said reports of more casualties were expected from remote communities cut off by the floods.

Watergate Prosecutors Contradict Bork's Story

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two lawyers who served on the Watergate prosecution force have testified against assertions that Robert H. Bork, as acting attorney general, aggressively continued the investigation of the scandals after he dismissed Archibald Cox as special prosecutor.

The testimony Tuesday elicited some of the strongest reactions yet from Bork supporters on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the federal appeals court judge's fitness for a seat on the Supreme Court.

At the same time, a number of senators on the committee who oppose Judge Bork's confirmation clearly felt that the witnesses had damaged the nominee's credibility about a crucial episode in his career — the events surrounding and following the "Saturday night massacre" of Oct. 20, 1973, that resulted in President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Testifying Tuesday in support of the nominee, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson backed Judge Bork's contention that he had been instrumental in keeping the investigation going after Mr. Richardson resigned and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith was dismissed rather than discharge Mr. Cox.

It was left to Mr. Bork, as solicitor general, to carry out the president's order and later, as acting attorney general, to oversee the investigation, supervision for which the nation "owes a substantial debt" to Judge Bork, Mr. Richardson said.

Under questioning, however, he acknowledged that he had no firsthand knowledge of Mr. Bork's role in the investigations following his own resignation.

George Frampton, a prosecutor on the staff of Mr. Cox and his successor, Leon Jaworski, testified that Mr. Bork's characterization of his Watergate role was "substantially inaccurate."

Judge Bork has said that he dismissed Mr. Cox to hold the Justice Department together by sparing it from a succession of resignations and to continue the investigation at a time when the alternative might have been chaos.

However, Mr. Frampton described Mr. Bork as a largely passive participant who, while doing nothing to impede the investigation, had not been aggressively involved in pursuing it.

Also testifying on Tuesday was Henry S. Ruth Jr., Mr. Cox's chief deputy at the time.

"Judge Bork was neither a positive nor a negative," he said. "We just didn't pay any attention to him."

■ Panel May Stay Neutral

The Senate Judiciary Committee appears headed toward a decision to send Judge Bork's nomination to the Senate floor without a recommendation. The Washington Post reported.

This would effectively preserve the options of some of the committee's undecided members, includ-

ing the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

Mr. Byrd said Tuesday that he would vote against any attempt in the committee to endorse Judge Bork or oppose his confirmation and would support only the neutral "no recommendation" stance.

It also appeared increasingly likely that neither Judge Bork's supporters nor his opponents would be able to muster a majority in the 18-member committee, leaving the no-recommendation course the only practical option.

Meanwhile, the Senate majority whip, Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, said the nomination of Judge Bork was in serious trouble in the full Senate.

"I think he's licked," Mr. Cranston said.

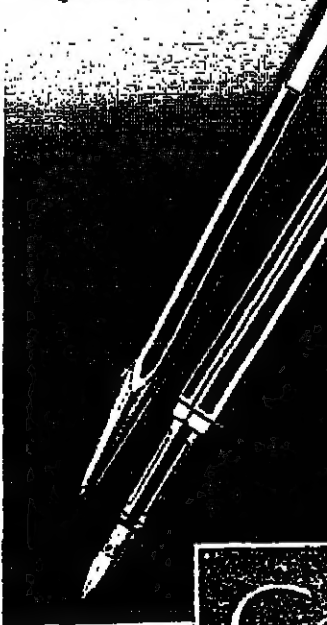
He said that his count showed 49 senators likely to oppose, 40 likely to support and 11 undecided.

■ Reagan Is 'Optimistic'

President Ronald Reagan predicted Wednesday that "common sense will prevail" and the Senate will confirm Judge Bork, United Press International reported.

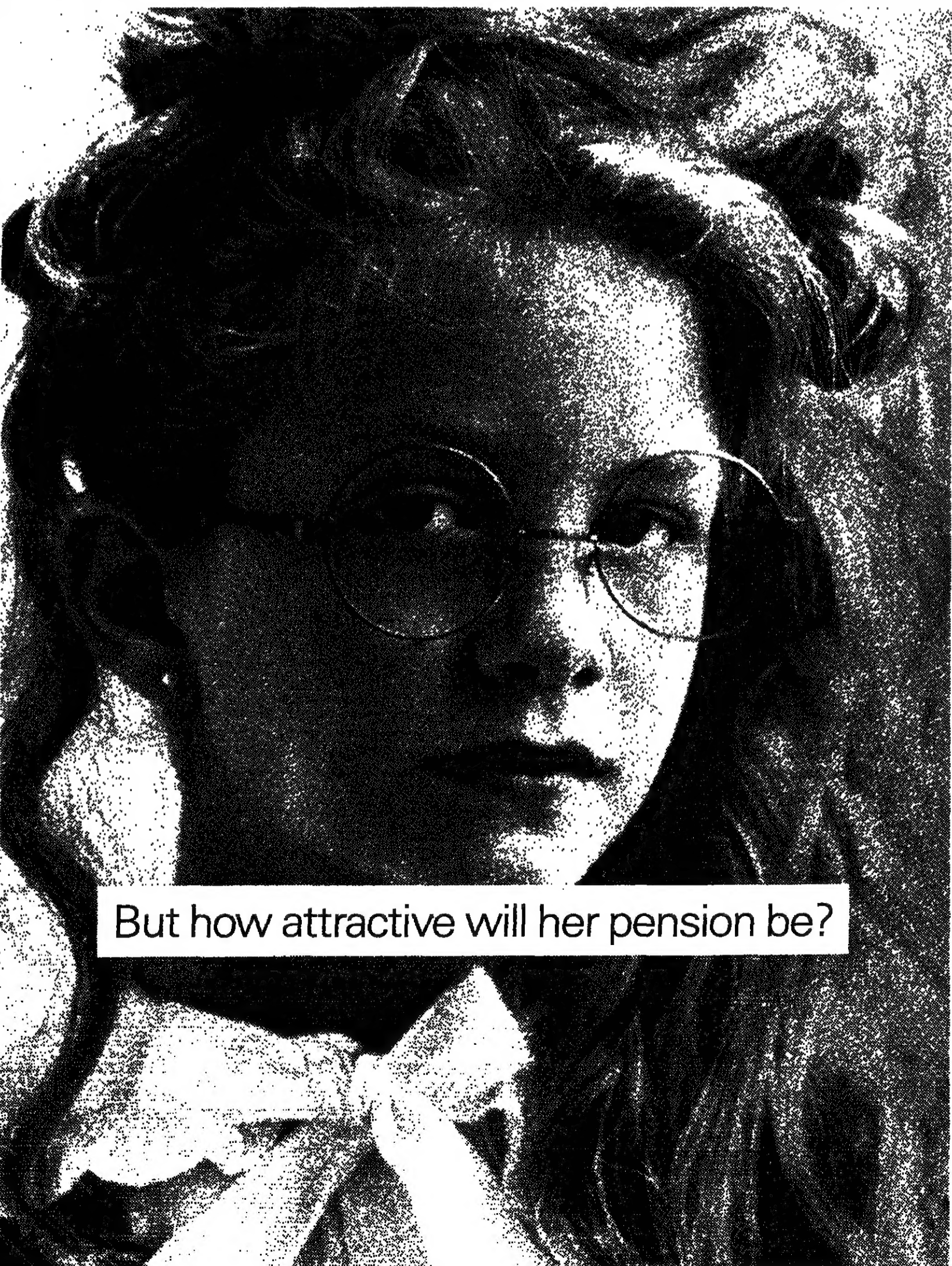
"I'm very optimistic," Mr. Reagan said. "I think that common sense will prevail and they'll realize he's the best choice in the market today for that post." Asked about Mr. Cranston's prediction, he said, "Senator Cranston's been wrong before."

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Foreign Policy Simplified

In what has become almost routine in presidential primaries, Democratic and Republican hopefuls are making a mess of foreign policy. Republicans are for the most part playing to deep suspicion about arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Democrats, with exceptions, tend to rail against new weapons systems and condemn the use of force to back up diplomacy. It will not be easy for the next president to reclaim a middle ground laid waste by the battle.

The primaries drive Republicans to the right and Democrats to the left, and nowhere with higher cost than on foreign policy issues. The victors often transform their oratory into commitments. Even when they want to escape their words, they often find themselves trapped.

Pierre du Pont, Alexander Haig, Jack Kemp and Pat Robertson make their displeasure with the prospective treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia. Bob Dole serves judgment upon the treaty is completed, although he makes negative noises about deals with Moscow. Only Vice President George Bush supports the treaty.

Do opponents of the treaty actually believe that the agreement would damage U.S. security? The treaty would call on Moscow to destroy four times as many missiles as Washington. Aside from removing the threat of SS-20 missiles—which conserva-

tives have been apologetic about—the treaty would change little in the military balance. And if anyone needs political cover, the last seven secretaries of defense have pronounced themselves in favor of the pact. If these Republicans cannot support this treaty, it is hard to know what treaty they could, if elected, bring themselves to make.

The Democratic hopefuls endorse the prospective treaty wholeheartedly. But they give the impression that they would buy almost any arms accord and would oppose any new strategic nuclear weapon.

Along with his rivals, Albert Gore favors the MX and Midgetman missiles. Both could be made mobile and thus relatively invulnerable, and the Midgetman is essentially a retaliatory weapon. Michael Dukakis, meanwhile, urges canceling the D-5 submarine-launched missile, an important addition to the U.S. arsenal.

Mr. Dukakis, Jesse Jackson, Paul Simon and Richard Gephardt at least imply that the United States has no military role to play in the Gulf region. Why simply realize to such an extreme? Only Mr. Gore, and Bruce Babbitt to some degree, speak as though they understand the relation of force and diplomacy. It is too bad that the candidates seem resigned to these campaign caricatures. More reasoned positions would dignify their ambitions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Role for the Contras

Five years of U.S. support for the contras as a military force failed to gain the political role in Nicaragua, but now U.S. diplomats are trying to use the Arias peace plan to the same end. It is the right end, and it deserves broad Latin support, even though the going in Managua is uphill.

The terms of the peace plan, written by the region's governments, are stacked against guerrillas challenging those governments. The plan ensures a political break only to "unarmed internal political opposition groups." In Nicaragua, those groups tend to be brave but divided and undermanned. The armed Nicaraguan resistance is another story. It includes elements of the country's discredited Somoza past, but also substantial democratic, middle-class and peasant elements, which could become vigorous in open political competition. This peace plan requires the Sandinistas to offer them only individual amnesty, not space for a corporate political role. This is what American diplomacy now seeks to change.

The entering wedge is the issue of a ceasefire. The United States urges the Sandinistas to negotiate the matter directly with the contra leadership. The carrot for the San-

dinists is the promise of a more orderly and reliable ceasefire. But, as everyone in the region understands, such a procedure would amount to a first stage of Sandinist political recognition of the resistance. Managua resists, and counters with an offer to arrange local cease-fires with contra field commanders. That might meet minimal standards of a strict reading of the Central American peace plan. Still, a broad end, and we would argue, true reading requires regional governments to take good-faith steps toward bringing about genuine political reconciliation. Obviously this is better done when a government negotiates with its major opposition—always assuming that the opposition plays by fair political rules.

El Salvador's elected president, although he is not absolutely required by the peace plan to do so, is trying to work out a ceasefire with the leftist guerrilla front struggling against his government. He is making this test of guerrilla good faith in order to exploit the full potential of Central America's current rush for peace. If José Napoleón Duarte can act in this bold and statesmanlike way, why can't Daniel Ortega, too?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Don't Execute Youngsters

An American teen-ager has become a well known figure and the center of controversy in Europe. She is not a rock star or a world-class athlete, but a self-confessed murderer. According to Newsweek magazine, Paula Cooper, who celebrated her 18th birthday in the Indiana Women's Prison last month, has become the focus of the anti-capital-punishment movements in Italy, France, Spain and West Germany.

Miss Cooper is hardly a heroine. When she was 15 years old, she and three friends hustled their way into the home of Ruth Pelke, a 78-year-old Bible studies teacher, and robbed and killed her. Paula Cooper confessed to stabbing the victim 35 times. People in Indiana who remember that vicious crime baffle when millions in Europe sign petitions demanding a pardon and when others refer to the teen-ager as the real victim in this case. But while few Americans would agree with this characterization, many share the Europeans' abhorrence of capital punishment for teen-agers.

Since the death penalty was reinstated in the United States in 1976, dozens of young people have been sentenced to death for crimes committed before they were 18. Some of them have already been executed.

Only six of the 35 states that have capital punishment prohibit its use as a penalty for crimes committed by minors. A handful of others require that age be taken into consideration at the time of sentencing, but in most jurisdictions this critical fact is not thought to be particularly important.

None of the democratic countries of Western Europe allow capital punishment, so it is easy to understand why people in those countries find the practice of executing teen-agers particularly repellent. You may believe that American laws are not their business, or you may suspect that many of Paula Cooper's supporters are generally anti-American in a number of ways. But the point being made is nevertheless valid. No civilized society sets the same standards for children as for adults.

Youngsters can do terrible things—as Paula Cooper did—but they are not generally penalized as severely as mature persons who break the law. Even those who do not share our view that capital punishment is always wrong should be horrified by the prospect of using it in the case of someone not considered mature enough to sign a contract, drive a car or vote.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Imports Are a Good Sign

Our local supermarket in Washington is awash with English jars, Danish cheeses, New Zealand lamb and Polish ham. French, Italian, Greek and Bulgarian wines fill the shelves of the nearby liquor store, along with German, Canadian, Australian and Mexican beer. Japanese, Korean and Yugoslav cars are a routine part of traffic jams. This overflowing cornucopia of foreign products is a far cry from the days when only the rich could afford to buy imported goods.

To my way of thinking, it is also a vast improvement. Not only do consumers have larger variety of choice than ever before, but competition often contributes to lower prices and higher quality. Indeed, "Made in Japan" has become such a guarantee of first-rate quality that Americans recoil from purchasing automobiles manufactured by Japanese companies in the United States.

It is a mark of high civilization when luxuries become necessities. Except in the case of a depression, the country is not going to retreat to economic isolationism.

—Syndicated columnist Stanley Karnow

Minority Rule for Fiji?

With two coups in the space of five months, Fiji is beginning to resemble a banana republic in a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta. Except that coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka is not getting good reviews. Britain and other foreign powers will not recognize Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka's forceful attempts to establish a republic. There is talk of stopping aid and imposing economic sanctions. Fiji's two main money earners, tourism and sugarcane, have been affected. Tourists do not like political uncertainty and Indian workers are not bringing in the cane.

Three years ago, President Sir Pita Suluva, whose authority Colonel Rabuka claims he launched the coup to protect, has refused to recognize him as the country's leader. Which leaves the colonel looking quite foolish when he persists in talking about democracy and eventual return to civilian rule—democracy at the point of a gun, and with plans for a revised constitution that will insist on power remaining in the hands of indigenous Fijians. However you phrase it, that's minority rule.

—The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur)

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OPINION

Another Man Gone, but the People Stay

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Before we finally say bye-bye to Joe Biden, we ought to give the guy half a break. At least he knew when to quit, and he reminded us that petty betrayals and mindless neglect sometimes have deplorable results. The same goes for Gary Hart and Oliver North. John Poindexter and Ivan Bosky and the Bakkers. We are living in an age of pretense when even faking sincerity is the style, and it's reassuring to know that it doesn't always work.

Senator Biden isn't a bad man, like so many in the political dodge, just a brawny, glib, careless man, full of good looks and good intentions, unsupported by clear thinking or plain speaking. There are plenty more like him still in town.

The good news is that the pretenders are now getting caught out more than before—not many of them, but enough to make the others canny. In a way, while modern technology expands the reach of lies, it also comes to the rescue of truth.

Not so long ago, candidates for the presidency could tell the voters one thing in one part of the country and the opposite in another and get away with it. But reporters have tape recorders now, and there are television cameras even at county fairs, and the voters can catch the lies on their VCRs.

Still, we have some problems. There are too many political ventriloquists. They don't merely steal other politicians' cut remarks or paraphrase Stevenson's "Home Book of Quotations," but deliver the best speeches money can buy

written by well paid hidden persuaders. Joe wasn't so smart or so lucky. He wrote his own fairy tales and always looked slicker than he was, with his twisted smile and his hey-fella-how-I-doin' pose. He was a picture: Even his flashing white teeth, which looked false, are real.

The ventriloquists are a greater danger, for they have behind them a company of political strategists, speech writers, gag writers and make-up artists who are unrestrained, unselected and usually unavailable. And they have TelePromp-Ters, those little black boxes under the podium telling them on invisible screens what to say and even when to smile or point a finger for emphasis. To the viewer down in the audience or the voter watching the boob tube, it all seems so reasonable, so well spoken and so easy, as if the great man just thought it all up. Ronald Reagan, of course, is the unmatched practitioner of this art, the greatest pretender of them all.

Before America really gets into the 1988 campaign, however, we could use an early warning system. America sorely needs an election this year and not another vaudeville show. It needs to know far more about where these guys come from, about their early lives and associations and about what serious reading they do, if any, and what they really know about the problems and

continents they toss around so glibly. And we need to know it before they are nominated.

Then there is the problem of the people, for no politician can be worse than the voters who elect him. It is popular in political campaigns to criticize everybody but the people, and no newspaper ever picked up much circulation by doing so. But "we the people," who have been so glorified at the Constitution's birthday party, usually don't listen, and about half of the eligibles don't vote.

The problem isn't new. Thomas Carlyle, explaining the outrages of the French Revolution, did not blame the big shots alone but everybody who had avoided his duty as a citizen—every man, from "shoe black to Sovereign Lord."

The tragedy of Germany in our own time was blamed on the Nazis and not on the people who backed them. And in the United States the Iran-contra scandals were blamed on the president's carrying habits, although the people had every opportunity to know that this was his way of doing things, or not doing them, before they put him in the White House not once but twice.

Will they change next time round the merry-go-round? Will they look for somebody who will tell them the truth instead of what they want to hear? Probably not unless they realize that the selection of the president in 1988 is undoubtedly the most important political question in the world, and that the outcome is their personal responsibility.

The New York Times

United Nations: Hammarskjöld, Thant, Waldheim

By Brian Urquhart

The writer, a British member of the United Nations staff for 41 years, retired last year after serving 12 years as an undersecretary-general.

NEW YORK — When Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden was elected secretary-general of the United Nations in March 1953, he was not widely known outside his country. It was generally felt that he was a cautious, safe and nonpolitical technocrat who might heal some of the rifts that had appeared under Trygve Lie and would avoid controversial political actions. In this belief the distinguished permanent members of the Security Council were delightedly mistaken.

Mr. Hammarskjöld's election gave the United Nations eight years of dynamic and often visionary leadership. He initially appeared as different, quiet and youthful for his 47 years. His informality and modest manner concealed a strong and determined nature and an almost evangelical passion for his work. I worked in his office for eight years and saw a great deal of him, yet I never felt I knew him. I do not think he knew more than a few Swedish friends ever really knew him—or he them.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was not an easy man. His relentlessly high intellectual and ethical standards made him intolerant of incompetence and impatient with slow or confused performance. He was at the same time shy but demanding, modest but arrogant, quiet but with a formidable capacity for anger and indignation. I do not think he was accustomed to dealing with people at close quarters, and he did not encourage intimacy or familiarity. Indeed, those who attempted it usually suffered painful rebuffs. However, because his other qualities were so impressive, his aloofness seemed entirely natural.

His death in September 1961 was not only an appalling blow to the United Nations, but to all who had worked with him. There was also an agonizing sense of irreparable personal loss which I still find hard to account for.

U Thant, who succeeded Mr. Hammarskjöld, fit in the West at any rate, being virtually written out of history. Very few people seem to remember his nobility of character, his integrity or his courageous efforts over the Cuban missile crisis, the Vietnam War and other international convulsions. He is, in the popular Western memory, responsible for the 1967 war in the Middle East, a disaster which, virtually alone among world statesmen, he tried desperately to prevent. He proved on that occasion a useful scapegoat, but even so it is difficult to discern why such justice has been done to a decent, brave and responsible man.

At first sight he appeared emotionless, and he was, by Western standards, in some ways rather simple-minded. His strong Buddhist self-discipline concealed his emotions and the irritation and frustration he must often, as secretary-general, have felt.

He never lost his temper. In moments of unusual stress he would go so far as to tap his foot rhythmically, but his emotions were disciplined and turned inward. He was a martyr to ulcers and other stress ailments in his last years.

Regarding the Vietnam War as a moral, and to some extent even a racial, issue, and was appalled at the almost casual toll of Vietnamese as well as American lives. He doggedly pursued efforts to find a way to end the war after the retirement of President Lyndon Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk was publicly evident and they had rejected his proposal for talks in Hanoi which North Vietnam had already accepted. Ironically, U Thant's line of approach to ending the Vietnam War was taken up with ultimate success, four years and hundreds of thousands of casualties later, by Henry Kissinger.

Kurt Waldheim, it has now become clear, lied for nearly 40 years about his war record, presumably be-

lieving that the truth would stand in the way of his relentless pursuit of public position and office. This seems to me a far greater disqualification for responsible office, either national or international, than the currently available evidence of his deeds as an officer in Hitler's army. Mr. Waldheim, emerging as a living lie, has done immense damage not only to his own country but to the United Nations and to those who have devoted, and in some cases sacrificed, their lives for it.

The Waldheim episode is above all an indictment of the way in which governments, and especially the great powers, select the world's leading international civil servant.

Although good men have been elected, looking for the person with the qualities best suited to the infinitely demanding and important job seems to hold a very low priority for governments. Rather, political differences dictate a search for a candidate who will not exert any troubling degree of leadership, commitment, originality or in-

dependence. Mr. Waldheim was an energetic, ambitious mediocrity.

In fact he did rather better as secretary-general than I had anticipated and demonstrated determination and even, on occasion, courage. But he lacked the qualities of vision, integrity, inspiration and leadership that the United Nations so desperately needs.

He was conscientious, hard-working, and had great physical stamina. Working with Mr. Waldheim could be a grind because he insisted on going over and over the smallest details, often going right back to the beginning and starting all over again, so that meetings and conversations were frequently dragged on for hours and late into the night.

He worried a great deal about his public image, but his efforts to tackle this problem usually made things worse. His manner sometimes seemed ingratiating, and he tried too hard with too little to say. All in all, he had an unfortunate public personality.

This comment has been excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from Mr. Urquhart's new book, "A Life in War and Peace."

United Nations: And Now a Revival?

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — Suddenly the United Nations is back in business. After more than a decade in the doldrums, the Security Council is again the scene of high drama. The foreign ministers of the Big Five have been personally negotiating resolutions designed to pacify the Gulf.

Nothing quite like this has ever happened before. Nor is there any direct precedent for the peacemaking mission undertaken by the secretary-general in the Iran-Iraq war.

The short-term tactical calculations that have prompted this activity are obvious. The two superpowers are on course toward a summit meeting and nothing must be allowed to come in their way. A serious incident in the Gulf region could easily get out of control. So the U.S. and Soviet governments have rediscovered the usefulness of the United Nations. The organization provides a cover of legitimacy for collaboration—or collusion—between "the evil empire" and "the aggressive Reagan regime."

There is, however, a deeper significance in this. The leaders of the two powers have finally realized that, while each has the capacity to destroy the world, neither is able unilaterally to control it. The Soviets have acknowledged that the problems of their country have not been caused by the United States; Americans are beginning to recognize that

their problems cannot be solved by knocking down the Soviet Union. President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev stumble toward a summit like two boxers who are so groggy they cannot stand up without leaning on each other. Let us not call it

Once the will is there, the organization is made to work despite its obvious weaknesses.

"detente," a tainted word. It is more like a pact of mutual impotence. In anticipation of a missile deal, the international agenda is already shifting. The issue of regional conflicts, as in the Gulf region, is rising to the top. Once the superpowers reach an understanding on the need to contain a conflict in the Third World, they will need UN services to carry it out in the field, as happened in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The moment to make better use of the world organization is ripe in an other sense, too. The wave of ideological radicalism within the Third World, which turned American and more gen-

erally Western opinion against the United Nations, has now spent itself. The belief that the oil weapon would bring the Western industrial world to its knees has proved to be an illusion. A kind of creeping pragmatism is spreading to the Third World. Jolted by the American withdrawal from UNEF, the developing countries are finally recognizing the need to clean up the administration and finances of the United Nations.

The prospect of a revival has produced anguished cries from those Americans who passionately believe that the organization is not only useless as an instrument of policy but morally corrupt. Nevertheless, the United Nations is unlikely to sink.

But it is equally unlikely that the fresh proposals for a reform of UN structures and procedures recently put forward by a distinguished international panel under the auspices of the UN Association of the United States can be carried out in the foreseeable future. The reformers vastly overrate the rationality of governments. Experience has shown that member states are incapable of agreeing on constructive action in anticipation of future crises. They react to events.

Experience also shows that it is the lack of political will, rather than any structural shortcomings, that prevents the leading powers from using the United Nations for peacemaking and peacekeeping. Once the will is there, the organization is made to work, in spite of its obvious weaknesses.

The important thing is not what could be done to fine-tune the UN machinery, but rather how to ensure the quality of leadership. The generation of selfless international civil servants of the Hammarskjöld school has left. Brian Urquhart, former undersecretary-general for political affairs, was the last to retire. The decline in public esteem for the United Nations in Western countries has made it difficult to attract first-rate people. This trend must be reversed if we wish to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for peace and security.

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes an international affairs column for the International Herald Tribune.

On Politics, Old Europe Has a Point

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — My friend the Frenchman had one of those Eurocomplaints that he had to get off his chest and onto America's back. "Here I am a leading Americanologist," he remarked accurately enough back in the spring, "and I don't know a single one of these Democratic candidates. They don't come to Europe like the older generation did. We don't know anything about them."

"That's all right," I responded. "Neither do we."

That is a hard notion for most Europeans to handle, despite the swift ends of the campaigns of Gary Hart and Joe Biden under the pressure of media exposure. It is a great cultural divide: Americans roll the dice with politicians in a way Europeans profess to find inexplicable and dangerous. Europeans have no such qualms. In ways Americans find stodgy and condescending.

The truth is that America and Europe have political systems that are weird in different ways. In France, for example, politics, sex and rhetoric are all taken too seriously to be the cause of scandal or the kind of national knee-slapping and finger-pointing that wrote fire to the Hart and Biden campaigns.

As Mr. Biden was being blown out of the water by remote-controlled videotape, a right-wing French presidential candidate named Jean-Marie Le Pen was getting on front pages by suggesting that the existence of Nazi gas chambers was only "a detail" of World War II history. A major brouhaha ensued—for all of two days.

The Frenchmen thought the remark might hurt him a little, but one poll now shows that it has cost him no support. He is still running hard, while Mr. Biden is history.

Like every other French politician who stands any chance of being elected presidential next May, Mr. Le Pen is a known quantity to all of France's voters. His gaffe was in voicing in open terms the covert but clear racist sentiment that won him his following in the first place. Nobody stopped to ask, as they did in the case of Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden, "Who is this guy anyway? Does he know what he is doing?"

Mr. Le Pen has built his constituency in 20 years of national exposure. It would not evaporate overnight because of a weekend fling or discovery that his law school record is not what he says it is. The same is true for the other French presidential candidates. Their faults and weaknesses are by and large known, and accepted, by an electorate that has watched them closely as a national lesson for years.

It is my impression, in fact, that a majority of French voters would agree that the four leading contenders in the gathering presidential race—that is, François Mitterrand, Michel Rocard, Raymond Barre and Jacques Chirac—are all qualified to be president.

They definitely disagree on which one is best qualified, and they may think that the candidates they do not support have terrible flaws. But voters in Europe do not seem to harbor the kind of doubts and questions about their candidates' mental abilities and emotional stability that afflict Americans today during primary season. Candidates have reached the top by sloggish through constituency systems that emphasize local ties, putting them on display over years to progressively widening circles of "neighbors" who decide whether the qualities outnumber the failings they may exhibit.

Personalities and positions are thus well known by the time the relatively brief formal campaign rolls around. Despite the widespread impression to the contrary, European politicians are engaged in permanent national political campaigning much more than are their American counterparts.

Movement during the campaign itself tends to be incremental, based on how well the candidates run their campaigns and address their already known positions. Questioners have to have mastered the details of the economy, arms control or other topics to push the debate, and the story forward.

Such campaigns are unexciting when judged by the U.S. standards of massive disclosure or sudden shifts in the polls. Check recent stories about European elections and see how often they are portrayed as boring or unimaginatively predictable. But also reflect on the proposition that the reasonably attentive reader of The Washington Post or The New York Times was probably exposed to more coverage this year about Neil Kinnock's views on arms control than about Gary Hart.

Or consider that George Bush's dramatic meeting with Leonid Kravchuk on Monday received more coverage on French television than it did on CBS Evening News. For all the stodginess and insufferable condescension, on politics Europe has a point.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Balkan Suspense

LONDON — A grave view is taken of the crisis in South-Eastern Europe. The Standard says: "The most serious of the rumors is that Bulgaria and Serbia have sent a joint Note to the Porte demanding that autonomy shall be immediately granted to Macedonia, with an intimation that a refusal will be followed by a declaration of war. If that has really been done, the hope of peace is at an end, for it is unlikely that the Porte will yield to this brusque ultimatum." The Daily News and Leader says: "The best way for Turkey to meet the present situation would be to introduce without a moment's delay such measures of autonomy as would satisfy the legitimate requirements of Bulgaria and Serbia." The Daily Telegraph: "The chances that the diplomacy of the Great Powers may prove successful are none too bright."

1937: Italy Joins Patrol

PARIS — The agreement which permits Italy to participate in the "patrol" of the Mediterranean by "piracy" on a basis of equality with France and Great Britain was signed at the French Ministry of the Navy (on Sept. 30) by French, British and Italian naval experts. The agreement has now been submitted to the three governments for ratification. Although described as being a technical arrangement to put an end to "piratical" attempts, the agreement is believed to be a first approach toward the definition of the respective zones of supervision in the Mediterranean of Italy, France and Great Britain. Its conclusion was made possible by concussions on the part of France and Great Britain to Italy's demand for exclusive patrol of the corridor between Sicily and Tripoli and most of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Just inside

OPINION

Some Reasons Not to Cheer For the Missile Agreement

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The search for good reasons for rejoicing about the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces is like the 19th century search for the source of the Nile. It is, however, unlike that 19th century search because explorers knew the Nile had to have a source.

The agreement will retire fewer than 4 percent of the worldwide inventory of warheads. The retirements are concentrated in Europe and will magnify the importance of the enormous Soviet advantage in conventional forces there.

It is preposterous to say that domestic exigencies drove the Soviet leadership in this direction. It did not seek this agreement to achieve economic respite. The agreement will have no measurable effect on either side's defense spending.

The agreement removes from Europe the weapons the Soviets fear most, the Pershing-2s. These missiles can penetrate the Soviet Union with certainty and can strike targets accurately in 15 minutes. The Soviets will dismantle no weapons that could strike the United States. All the American weapons that will be dismantled could strike Soviet territory.

Some defenders of the agreement say that the weapons to be scrapped were too vulnerable to be valuable. These defenders have a point.

There are two ways to reduce the vulnerability of weapons — armor or mobility. Missiles are "soft" weapons; a bullet can pierce them. The Pershing and cruise missiles were supposed to be quickly dispersible during crises. But host countries have put unreasonable restraints on the movements of the weapons (which, because of Pentagon maladministration, have cumbersome logistical accessories). In a crisis, American requests to host countries to disperse the missiles probably would be rejected as provocative.

Restraints on the movements of the weapons reflect Europe's haunted memory. The specter in America's historical memory is Pearl Harbor, a lightning strike. Europe's obsession is, understandably, the First World War, which began with mobilizations that became

Enough to Start a Last Meal

IF YOU think Doomsday ought to be delivered in 30 minutes rather than in six, the proposed missile treaty is a major advance. The Soviets' 1,320 warheads and America's 316 that would be unscrewed are on medium- and short-range missiles that need only six minutes' flying time. The treaty does not cover long-range missiles 30 minutes away from the kill zones. With 24 extra minutes — time enough for a last meal, or at least the first course — humanity can thank Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev for bringing annihilation to us less hurriedly.

— Columnist Colman McCarthy

inexorable. Pershing and cruise missiles, immobilized by Europe's historical anxieties, could be destroyed at their bases by Soviet conventional weapons.

The Reagan administration hails the agreement, as all agreements are hailed, as a "first step" toward grander things. But wiser heads hope it is a last step, a prophylactic measure to enable America to declare an end to arms control in Europe. They hope it will anesthetize Europe's peace movement and America's arms control clerics.

It is supposed to be arms control to end arms control. It is supposed to ease the pressure on Western parliamentarians who are under constant pressure to cut defense budgets in order to enrich welfare state benefits. But arms control agreements whet the thirsts they are supposed to slake. The current agreement will energize the forces pushing for the democratization of Europe. President Reagan's recent rhetoric has contributed to the stigmatization of nuclear weapons.

The agreement will require the Soviets to destroy many more warheads than the United States. But that asymmetry is a small price for the Soviets to pay for the consequent enhancement of conventional forces. To enhance European stability now would require Soviet consent to another asymmetrical reduction, this time of conventional forces.

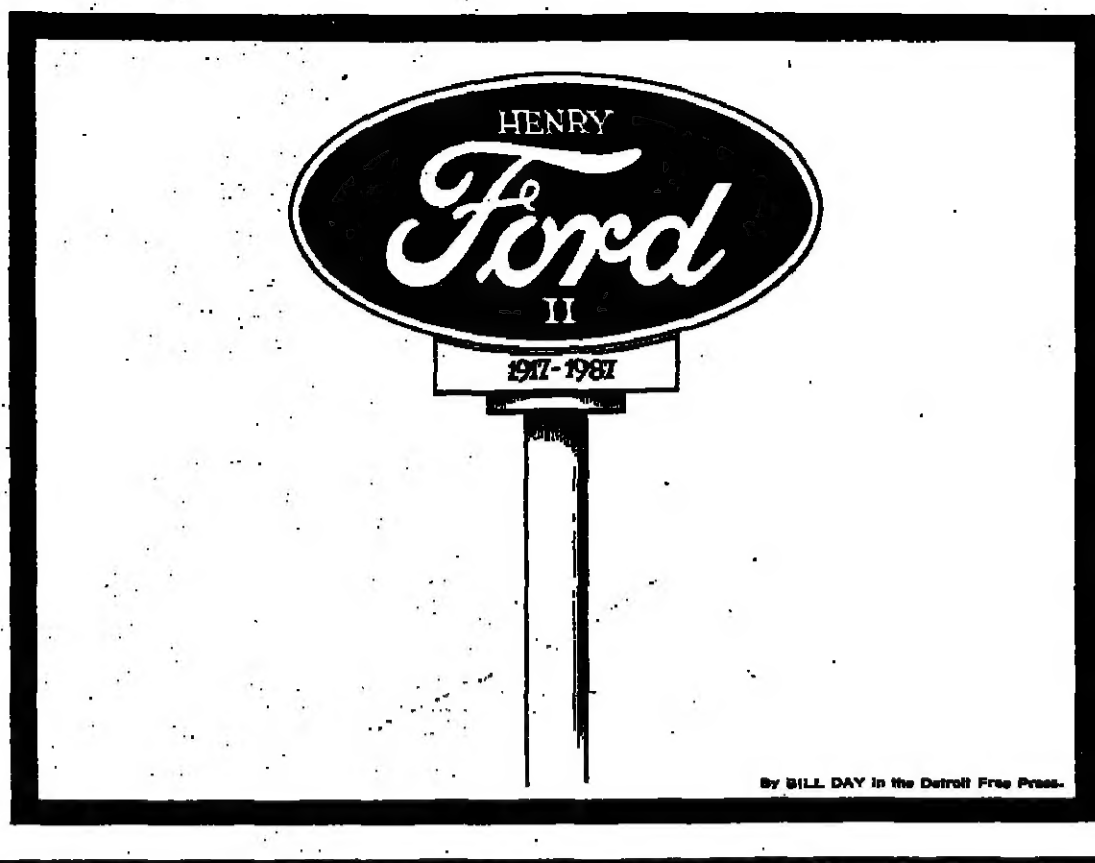
The military historian John Keegan says the agreement may recover for the Soviet Union much that it lost in Europe through two postwar blunders. In 1945, the Soviet Union withdrew from Yugoslavia, thereby forfeiting access to the Mediterranean. After the 1956 Austrian treaty, it withdrew forces from Hungary, thereby igniting the revolt that cost communism its ideological claim. But the constant Soviet aim — military dominance of the Continent — requires neither Mediterranean access nor ideological claim.

Soviet military dominance is advanced by agreements that reduce nuclear forces without reducing conventional forces. The new agreement rests on the fallacy that any subtraction from nuclear inventories makes the world safer.

The Soviet approach to arms control has nothing to do with "control" as the Western public understands it, nothing to do with reducing the importance of weapons in relations between nations. Moscow uses arms control to impede the West's procurement and deployment, to channel arms competition in directions disadvantageous to the West, and to produce a climate conducive to theft and subsidized purchase of Western technology.

The closest one can come to a good reason for accepting the accord is this: Arms agreements are inevitable. Democracies demand them. This is minimalist arms control; it is, strictly speaking, the least we can do. Perhaps the recrudescence of détente can be minimized.

Washington Post Writers Group



By WILL DAY in the Detroit Free Press

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congress and the Gulf

In response to the report "Elite, Secret Army Unit Attacked Iran Ship" (Sept. 24) by George C. Wilson:

Once a U.S. force was committed to the Gulf for the futile purpose of attempting to protect Kuwaiti tankers (carrying oil the United States doesn't need), it was only a matter of time before escalation took place. Now it has, and the United States is responsible. It remains to be seen where and when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will strike back. Once he has, the United States will have to decide whether to back down after huge and unnecessary loss of life (as it did in Beirut), or to take the next step and, for instance, bomb Iranian military positions. By then, Americans everywhere will have become targets for Iranian-backed terrorism.

U.S. forces have been in an area of hostilities since July. When will Congress force the Reagan administration to obey the law, invoke the War Powers Act and put an end to this dangerous nonsense?

JACK NORSTROM, Samen, Switzerland

Death for Drug Traffickers

Regarding "Malaysia's Death Penalty" (Letters, Sept. 22):

Patrick Husted, in condemning Malaysia's death penalty for drug traffickers, speaks like a flower child of the 1960s. He would approve "reasonable sanctions" for sellers of drugs. He is outraged, however, by Malaysia's "rag-

ic and pointless slaughter" of traffickers. I disagree. Malaysia should be applauded and cited as a courageous world leader in the fight against drugs.

The real tragedy is not of the traffickers deservedly hanged; it is of the countless thousands of Malaysians (and others) addicted to debilitating chemicals.

"Travelers should voice their disgust by refusing to visit such countries," Mr. Husted says. Malaysians, and we Westerners in Malaysia, welcome business people and tourists to this lovely country. If, however, you seek a market with "reasonable sanctions" to peddle drugs, our advice is to go elsewhere.

N. LEE POLHILL, Kuala Lumpur

Trimmed Down Titles

I was outraged to read Steven Spurr's attack on American journalists (Letters, June 15). Proper usage would frown on the order "Lord Alfred Douglas." The traditional long form, "Alfred, Lord Douglas," was quite correctly reduced to "Lord Douglas" in William Safire's article of May 18.

T.J. ROCTENWALD Jr., Maputo, Mozambique

Why Pretoria Sees Red

Regarding "For the American Far Right, Black Is Red" (Sept. 21):

If Anthony Lewis is truly indignant about South Africa's labeling of apartheid opponents as Communists, he should call for free elections in An-

gola and Mozambique. As long as those countries are outposts of Soviet totalitarianism, it seems natural that white South Africans should fear Soviet expansionism (for why else would the Soviets be there?) and tend to identify the entire African National Congress with its numerous Communist members. If, however, Angola and Mozambique had freely elected, nonaligned governments, this fear would become groundless and the door would be open for real change in South Africa.

CLAUDE LAMBERT, Paris

Commodities on the Rise

Nicholas D. Kristof's report "Commodities Upturn Baffles Experts" (Business/Finance, Sept. 16), was timely and well informed, but it overlooked the role of the changing strength of the dollar. The commodity depression of the 1980s has no single cause, but it certainly coincided with a very strong dollar. Now that the dollar has weakened, some people are evidently finding an upward drift in commodity prices "explicable."

Commodities have never been a reliable store of value over time, but they are sufficiently fungible across borders to be influenced by the purchasing power of the monetary unit in which they are denominated, relative to other currencies. While this alone cannot explain commodity price movements, it does make the present situation a little less baffling.

DAVID GULEY, Paris

They Built Their Bridge, But Where Does It Lead?

By Kyle Jarrard

PARIS — It began several years ago. They had come in late and the light was still on in her bedroom. This time she looked dead. She lay in a fetal position, her hair sweaty, her skin almost translucent. Her eyes were half-open but saw nothing. A rubber strap, two needles and wads of bloodstained cotton were scattered on the floor.

The small, shuttered room was unbearably hot. Her mother stood in a corner, staring, arms slack, whispering that she had not known what to do.

The brother-in-law could feel no pulse, but when he put his ear to her chest he heard her heart beating. He asked how

on the members of her family, driving wedges, weakening their resolve. There were great outbursts of anger.

At times it was like war. They locked the door to the apartment so she could not go out when they were not home, shadowed her in the streets, confronted her when she sought out her suppliers.

It was a hard, depressing task to keep up with her. She would find ways to get drugs no matter what they did. One by one they gave up, telling themselves that there was nothing to be done, that if an adult, now approaching 30, did not want to change, perhaps could not change, then they were not responsible.

Her family became irrational, one night even talking about pushing her out on the streets, believing that the shock of being on her own, with no job, no place to sleep, no food, would bring her around.

Yet they held back — this was flesh and blood. Deep down, they felt that they might make the difference between her and others like her who are totally alone and never recover. Their tenacity, they hoped, could hold back the tide in which so many drift and drown.

How many times they thought they would never see the end of it. How often they imagined her dying of an overdose.

Months passed during which she swung between extremes. Many nights she would come home glassy-eyed, listless, refuse to eat, and fall into bed.

But then, more days went well. She began to tend to herself, her person, come to her family with discoveries — a new friend, a job offer. They encouraged her, waited and hoped for the best, wary that the cycle of downfall and recovery could start again. It did not, at least not as dramatically as before.

The rest of the work was hers. She found a job that she liked, her own apartment and better company. All that gave her back some self-respect, a respect for others. She rebuilt her life.

Everyone was proud. Many open wounds came to be healed. No one looked back, nor too far ahead, living each day as it came. It was over.

Then one day not long ago she arrived very late at the door. She had an odd look on her face, and they asked about it. The question seemed to shatter her and tears poured down her face. She had tested positive for the AIDS virus.

For a long time no one could speak. She was very tired. She spoke slowly, mostly of her job, saying she would hold on to that, would keep busy. Something was blocking fear. She said that she had her family, her friends, and that these counted most. When she left, she appeared to be as strong — and as helpless — as they had ever seen her.

Suddenly the work of years seemed like a bridge built to nowhere. Now the family waits. She waits. They suppose they know what is peering out of the dark.

International Herald Tribune



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REACT: Some Analysts Welcome Surprise Baker Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

one European policymaker said Wednesday.

Such disputes, which surface frequently, were responsible for the 1973 decision to abandon the system of fixed exchange rates. Then, as now, the countries running trade surpluses accused the countries in deficit of living beyond their means and spending more than they can afford, while the deficit countries say those running a surplus have the obligation to adopt more expansionary domestic policies.

To date, the governments of the major industrial countries have not formally agreed on what measures they should use to evaluate each other's economic performance. But the search for such indicators is a key element in their stated desire to coordinate policy as a means to better stabilize exchange rates.

However, analysts caution that agreement on what indicators to use to measure performance will be no panacea to better coordination of policy.

"Politicians will still be left with the job of interpreting what the indicators are signaling," said one European official.

The original list of indicators discussed at the Tokyo summit conference of the seven in 1986 included:

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ed exchange rates, trade and current-account balances, inflation, growth, unemployment, interest rates, budget deficits, reserves and money supply growth.

Last February, finance ministers indicated that the list they were working with included growth, inflation, current accounts, trade balances, budget performance, monetary conditions and exchange rates.

Whatever list of domestic measures is finally agreed upon, the missing link experts say, was some measure of what was happening in the rest of the world.

Mr. Baker's emphasis on includ-

ing the price of gold in the proposed basket of commodities prices came as a surprise to European officials, who said the idea had not been discussed in earlier private international meetings.

However, Mr. Marris surmised that "the inclusion of gold is nothing more than domestic politics," aimed at assuaging Representative Jack Kemp, the influential New York Republican, who believes in stable exchange rates and a return to the gold standard. Mr. Kemp is campaigning for the Republican nomination to stand in next year's presidential election.

BARGE: A Floating Base in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

afar of being a military base, although, the sources said, it already has begun operating. A giant crane can be seen atop the barge.

The barge will be heavily fortified with machine guns and other weapons to protect it from attack by Iran, the sources said, speaking only on condition that they not be named.

"It'll be protected — there'll be weaponry, people aboard to protect it," an administration source said. "It's not a naked barge floating out there in the Gulf."

The barge is near a channel marked called the Bahraini Bell.

The Iranian ship crippled and captured by U.S. forces on Sept. 21, and found to have mines aboard, was in the vicinity of the barge when it was attacked.

Navy officials identified the barge to reporters at the time as

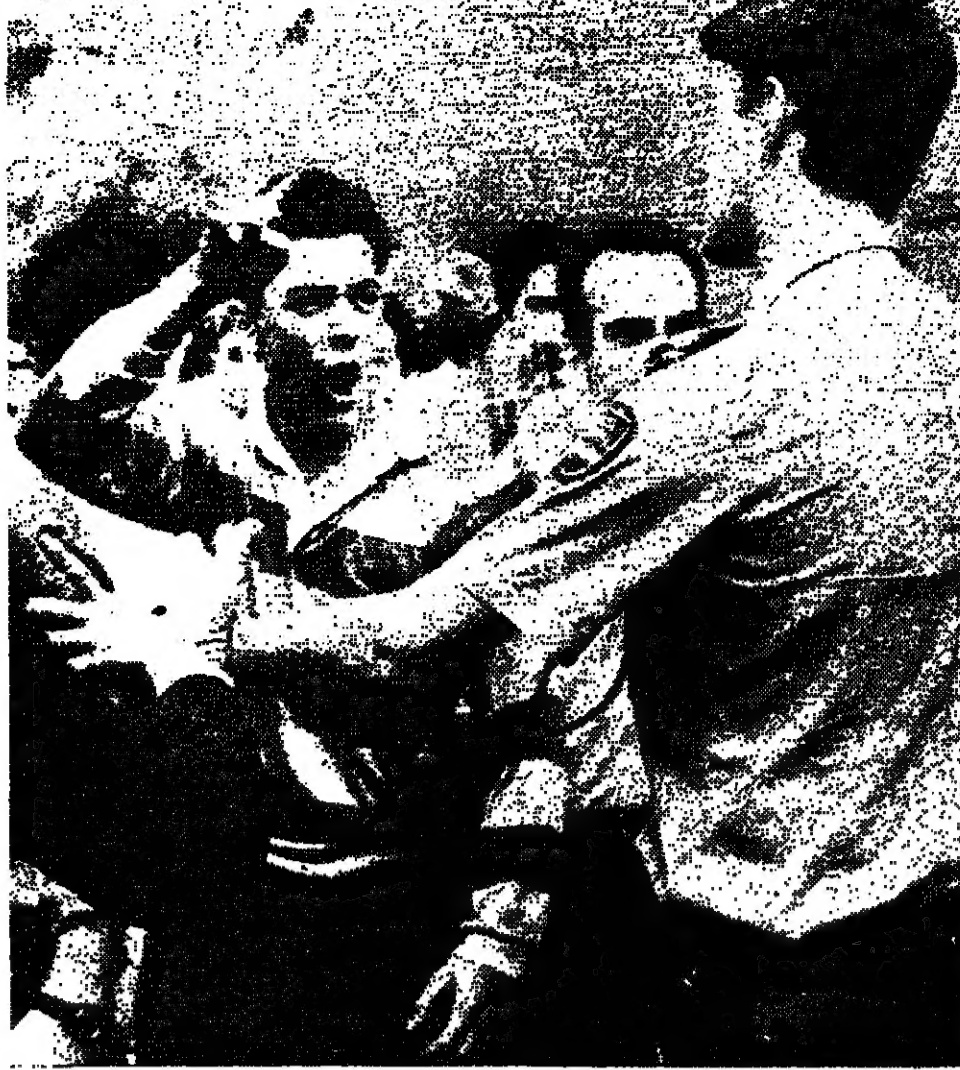
only that — a barge — with the suggestion that it was a commercial vessel.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger inspected the base during his visit to the Gulf over the weekend, the sources said.

At least two more U.S. mine-sweeping helicopters will be sent to the Gulf to join the eight already there aboard the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal, the sources said. These craft may use the barge as a base.

In addition, six U.S. mine-sweeping ships are based for the Gulf, and there are several other mine-sweepers from allied nations already in the region.

There is a precedent for using barges as bases. The navy joined a string of barges together in the Mekong Delta during the Vietnam War for use by river patrol boats, the sources said.



A policeman restrains rightists outside the Madrid trial of Basque extremists Wednesday.

2 Small Bombings Greet Start of Madrid Trial of Basque Terror Suspects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Two explosions occurred near a courthouse here Wednesday shortly after the opening of the most important trial of Basque extremists in Spain since the country returned to democracy a decade ago.

The police said there were no injuries.

Spanish radio reports said a small bomb exploded in a car parked on a street alongside the courthouse. Another bomb exploded in a plastic bag.

Heavy security surrounded the opening of the trial in the national court that handles terrorist cases. Outside the court, located on a square in the center of Madrid, police battled with approximately 300 youths who shouted slogans against the Basque separatist organization ETA. Police sources said five persons were detained.

The prosecution is seeking a total of 246 years in prison for three men and five women accused of belonging to a Basque terrorist commando unit responsible for numerous bombings and killings in the Spanish capital.

Meanwhile, the French authorities said Wednesday that they had arrested Santiago Arrospe, a leader of ETA, which has claimed responsibility for the deaths of nearly 600 people since 1968.

French judicial sources said Mr. Arrospe, for whom Spain has issued an international arrest warrant, would be tried soon in France on a weapons charge.

The French sources added that another Basque, José Antonio Aguirre Arizoste, a suspected member of the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, had been extradited to Spain on Wednesday.

During the current trial, the eight alleged ETA members face charges of belonging to a terrorist

group, illegal possession of arms, possession of explosives, unauthorized use of vehicles and use of false identification papers and license plates.

The eight face charges in a second trial of carrying out terrorist acts leading to more than 20 deaths last year.

They were arrested in January in raids on several apartments, garages in the Spanish capital and a country house outside Madrid.

At the time of the arrests, the police called the action one of the most serious blows to ETA in recent years.

Prime Minister Felipe González has said repeatedly that his government will never enter into political negotiations with ETA, although it remains willing to hold talks with ETA leaders, but only to get the terrorists to give up their arms.

The Madrid-based commando unit claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in the capital last year, including the bombing of a Civil Guard bus on July 14 in which 12 guards died and another bombing April 25 in which another five guards were killed.

ETA also claimed responsibility for a rocket-propelled grenade attack on the Defense Ministry on July 21, 1986, that slightly injured nine people.

ETA-claimed actions in the last year have included a car bombing of a national police van in central San Sebastián on Sunday that killed an officer and seriously injured four others and two car bombings in towns near the city of Bilbao on Friday that seriously injured a policeman and his wife.

So far this year, the death toll from ETA-claimed attacks is 37, including the 21 civilians killed in Barcelona June 19 when a car bomb exploded in the parking garage of a Barcelona supermarket.

(AP, Reuters)

DUKAKIS: Apology for Actions of Key Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

presidential nominee in 1984, and he worked in Senator Edward M. Kennedy's presidential campaign against President Jimmy Carter in 1980.

On Monday, Mr. Dukakis denied a report that his campaign was involved, saying he had no knowledge of his camp's involvement in the Biden affair and did not believe his staff was responsible.

Mr. Biden is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and he was in Washington at the confirmation hearings for Robert H. Bork, the Supreme Court nominee, when Mr. Dukakis made his statement Wednesday.

Mr. Dukakis, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, Senators Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Paul Simon of Illinois and a former governor of Arizona, Bruce E. Babbitt, are running for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson has said that he will announce his candidacy in October.

On Monday, Mr. Dukakis met with reporters to respond to a re-

port in Time magazine that quoted sources as saying that the Dukakis campaign was responsible for sending out the videotape.

At that time, Mr. Dukakis said: "We have no knowledge of it. We don't believe it happened. We would be astonished if somebody — whether a volunteer or otherwise — did it."

When he was asked Monday whether he would dismiss any staff member who had waged a negative campaign, Mr. Dukakis said, "I think that would be a strong possibility."

Asked whether the disclosure would harm his presidential effort, Mr. Dukakis said: "I don't know. I think it's important when you learn something like this to disclose it as quickly as possible, and I have done so."

Mr. Biden ended his campaign Sept. 23 after two weeks of increasingly damaging reports questioning his credibility. The first reports were that he had used without attribution portions of speeches by Mr. Kincock and then by Robert F. Kennedy and others.

Mr. Biden later acknowledged reports that he had committed plagiarism in law school and, in the final blow to the campaign, that he had falsely said during a shouting match that he went to law school on a full academic scholarship and ended up high in his class.

Mr. Biden had a partial scholarship based on financial need and graduated near the bottom of the class.

(AP, UPI)

ADRIATIC: Pollution Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

horus glanis, which can reach 15 feet (4.5 meters) in length and weigh up to 660 pounds (300 kilograms). Not only does it feed on other fish, but it has no natural predators to keep it under control. On the plus side, said Paolo Zatta, a biochemist, pollution has depleted the catfish's food supply, indirectly limiting its numbers.

Even if the pollution ended tomorrow, it would take years for the Adriatic to return to normal, said Mr. Zatta, who is with the National Research Council in Padua.

The plague of filth is of particular concern to tourist centers such as Ravenna and Rimini, but they themselves contribute to it.

Mr. Zatta said in a telephone interview that the Yugoslav coast on the other side of the Adriatic is much less severely affected, in part because Yugoslavia, being less developed industrially, dumps relatively few pollutants into the sea.

Italian officials have long neglected the environment, and ecologists have little confidence about Mr. Ruffolo's chances of prying loose the enormous sums of money needed to tackle the problem.

Mr. Zatta said he feared Mr. Ruffolo's initiative would result only in an increase in the number of bureaucrats working on the problem.

What is desperately needed, Mr. Zatta said, is a water authority to take charge of the whole Po basin, which is now under the jurisdiction of scores of regional and municipal authorities.

With 18 million inhabitants, the region contains about one-third of Italy's population and 40 percent of its industry. The biggest city, Milan, still dumps untreated sewage into the Lambro, Olona and Seveso rivers, tributaries of the Po that Mr. Ruffolo said have been "reduced to sewers."

The government does not even have accurate statistics about the scale of pollution in the Po. The last official survey is 11 years old.

In May and again last month, Mr. Zatta and a few other scientists donated their own time and money to a river survey organized by Kronos 1991, a national environmental group.

Silvani Vinceti, a Kronos official in Rome, said results of the survey were worse than expected.

From analysis of water and sediment, the scientists calculated that every year the Po dumps into the Adriatic at least 60,000 tons of nitrates, 13,000 tons of ammoniacs, 7,000 tons of phosphates, 5,400 tons of detergents, 9,500 tons of crude oil, 1,554 tons of lead, 950 tons of zinc, 850 tons of chrome, 243 tons of arsenic and 65 tons of mercury.

The Farmers Association in Milan estimates that farmers in the Po valley last year used 17,000 tons of insecticides, including DDT, which is legally banned; 18,000 tons of herbicides; and 700,000 tons of nitrates and phosphate fertilizers.

"In this country, we use 10 percent of the pesticides produced in the world," Mr. Zatta said. "There is no control."

"It would not be scientifically correct to call the Adriatic a dead sea," said Giancarlo Capobianco, a scientific adviser to Kronos 1991. "But in certain places and at certain depths, there is now no possibility of life."

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Applications (for one or more posts) should reach the address below by 9 November 1987 (if necessary, curriculum vitae will do; completed application form required by 20 November 1987).

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Sandoz, France Reach Settlement

Reims

BASEL, Switzerland — The Swiss chemical company Sandoz AG has agreed to pay France 40 million French francs (\$7.6 million) in compensation for damage caused by a chemical leak from one of its warehouses.

It is the first claim to be settled after a fire at the Sandoz plant near Basel sent tons of toxic chemicals into the Rhine in November. The company has not reached agreement with West Germany and the Netherlands on their claims, which are expected to be substantially higher.

The compensation, some of which already has been paid, will be split between the French government and several individuals and associations, Sandoz said in a statement Tuesday.

years of imprisonment and house arrest. Kim Young Sam insists that it was his actions that kept the opposition alive under Mr. Chun and eventually opened the way to full democracy.

Kim Dae Jung said Wednesday he remained confident the opposition would win in the elections.

"We are not fool enough to lose the election," he said. "We will reach some kind of agreement to win the election." He refused to elaborate.

However, the split has dismayed the many South Koreans who supported the protests that forced Mr. Chun to accept direct presidential elections.

The independent daily Dong-A Ilbo said in an editorial: "The single opposition candidate has become a matter of national concern, not because of who would come to power, but because it would decide whether the country would be able to achieve democracy." (AP, UPI)

Anglican Will Visit Korea

United Press International

LONDON — The archbishop of Canterbury, the Reverend Robert Runcie, will fly to South Korea on Oct. 12 for his first visit to the Anglican dioceses there. The Church of England said Wednesday that in the five-day trip, Archbishop Runcie would tour the church's dioceses in Pusan, Seoul and Taejeon.

BRIEFS

Computer Use by Students Questioned

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — The expanding American fascination with personal computers is weakening the fundamental understanding of science among the young, according to Philip Morrison, a professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He said that American science students show great literacy in computers, but they have gained that ability at the expense of more basic scientific studies. Instead of experimenting with radio, or optics, or other science gadgets that fascinated earlier generations, Dr. Morrison said, the young now concentrate on mastering computer skills.

Dr. Morrison, 71, who was a member of the Manhattan Project team that developed the atomic bomb, said computer literacy has narrowed the focus of scientific curiosity among students, causing a loss of what he called the three-dimensional view. "It's all two-dimensional now," he said. "Science education is slowly weakening. I'm worried about that."

Polio Recurrence Puzzles Researchers

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia (UPI) — The mystery of why thousands of ex-polio patients are experiencing a recurrence of their symptoms 30 years after the epidemics of the 1950s remains unsolved, but there is new knowledge about the syndrome.

The knowledge is mostly about what the syndrome is not, rather than what it may be, although the very exercise prescribed to keep polio victims active is believed to be a contributor. Also, there is no agreement on what symptoms constitute the "late effects" of polio, said Dr. Paul E. Peach, medical director of the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation.

Dr. Peach said people who believe they may be experiencing the late effects of polio should avoid stressful activities that may be causing the symptoms, avoid high repetition-high resistance exercises, pay more attention to their lifestyle, learn to better manage stress and get a medical evaluation.

In treating people suffering from renewed polio symptoms, Dr. Peach said, "both the person and his or her lifestyle must be closely evaluated in determining the factors that are causing new fatigue, muscle and joint pain and other problems. Very often, though, these symptoms can be controlled by appropriate lifestyle modifications."

The Effect of Estrogen on Bone Cells

ROCHESTER, Minnesota (NYT) — Bone cells are more like cells that line the uterus than any other cells of the body, scientists at the Mayo Clinic have discovered. The finding helps explain why the female sex hormone estrogen seems to protect women from osteoporosis, the bone-deteriorating disease.

Scientists have known that bone loss accelerates after menopause and that estrogen replacement therapy can slow this loss and prevent or delay the onset of osteoporosis. For that reason, researchers proposed that bone cells must respond directly to estrogen. But, until now, there has been no evidence.

Dr. B. Lawrence Riggs and Dr. Thomas Spelsberg have reported finding that estrogen acts directly on bone and that bone cells are as responsive to estrogen as cells that line the uterus. Dr. Riggs speculated that women who benefit most from estrogen replacement therapy may have bone cells that are less sensitive to the hormone's effects and so would require more estrogen to grow normally. If so, it may be possible to identify these women and restrict estrogen therapy to them.

Taking the Twinkle Out of the Stars

URBANA, Illinois (AP) — University of Illinois scientists are taking the twinkle out of stars so astronomers can get a sharper picture of them. Two professors, Chet Gardner and Laird Thompson, have developed an artificial guide star from a laser beam, and it could help telescopes on earth reduce distortion in the viewing of celestial objects.

Dr. Thompson, an astronomer, said the new laser telescope should cost about \$3 million but perform many of the functions of a space telescope costing more than \$1 billion. The problem with Earth-bound optical telescopes is that the image of distant stars is blurred by turbulence in the atmosphere, causing the twinkle. Dr. Thompson said the solution is to use a "rubber mirror" with exactly the opposite distortion pattern to correct the image in the telescope.

The scientists said they must find the ideal laser for full-scale operation, create a smaller artificial star and make sure it behaves exactly as a real star. They expect a prototype of the telescope to be ready in five to six years.

Artificial Life:

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico — No longer content with dissecting tissues, analyzing proteins and breeding fruit flies, an increasingly diverse group of scientists has decided that the best way to study life is to make some of their own.

They are creating a field called artificial life, mixing the impulses of biology with the tools of computation. By looking beyond the usual materials of life — beyond the familiar biochemistry of earthly animals and plants — they hope to capture its spirit: the animated, the energetic, the replicating, the self-will.

Most of the would-be organisms of artificial life exist solely in the electronic environment of the computer, where they have little danger of being confused with the real thing. The first conference on artificial life, held last week at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, offered models of processes from protein formation to plant growth to animal predation — processes meant to be, if not life, then at least lifelike.

The simulations of biology address some of the most troubling questions of the life sciences: how the primitive precursors of DNA gained the ability to store information and copy it; how the senseless force of natural selection created structures of such extraordinary complexity and beauty; how the laws of ecosystems arise from the whims of individual animals.

They also reflect an expanding sense within science of what life is. Artificial life seeks "the ghost in the machine," as the conference organizer, Christopher Langton of Los Alamos, put it — an essence arising out of matter but independent of it.

"It lies in the complexity of organization," said Richard Dawkins, an evolutionary biologist at Oxford University. "It's not a substance; there's no living material. It's just an incidental fact that in real living things the entities that happen to be organized happen to be made of organic, soft, squishy stuff, whereas in a computer they're made of hard, non-moving chips."

The creatures of artificial life already make up a strange menagerie. There are flocking birds and schooling fish; just a few generations removed from the cartoons of Walt Disney. Invisible bugs breed and die out as they leave trails through a mound of electronic food. Computer flowers bud and unfold, their timing controlled by computer chemicals running up and down computer stems. Slice figure shapes evolve in a few dozen generations into startling butterflies and shellfish.

Some simply imitate real organisms. Most, however, depart from

reality to capture some abstract quality of living things, preferably a quality that arises not from the designer's intent but from unplanned processes.

"What keeps me awake at night is not correspondence to reality," said Steen Rasmussen of the Technical University of Denmark. "I want to know what is the soul in this that creates order — what is the engine."

Stripped of bone and sinew, leaf and petal, ribosome and chromosome, life still has a logic that can be abstracted in a computer — that, at any rate, is the belief driving the new discipline. Nor is the computer essential. Some scientists are trying to create microscopic carriers of information in fragmentary protein strands or pieces of clay crystal.

"Surely there must be a more general sort of biology," said Graham Cairns-Smith of the University of Glasgow, author of "Seven Clues to the Origin of Life." "This is the aeroplasmic-don't-have-feathers principle. Yes, birds have feathers and fly beautifully, but we have different requirements."

Those explicitly seeking to create life, within a computer or a test-tube biochemical system, form a group that brings together microbiologists, evolutionary theorists, physicists, chemists and computer scientists. At Los Alamos, they spawned rooms full of computer demonstrations, wandered from place to place waving buttons and saying "What is a genetic algorithm?" and showed videotapes of robots taking five hours to weave across a room.

They face a problem of definition. Most modern biologists think of an organism's abilities to process matter and energy, to replicate itself and to evolve as the essential, defining qualities of life. Some computer models already have those abilities, in more or less trivial ways.

So scientists debate the question of how they would recognize a genuine artificial creature if they had one. After one particularly testy exchange, a scientist proposed that a key criterion should be "irritability." Others recommended purposefulness and unpredictability as qualities any good organism should have.

Gerald F. Joyce of the Salk Institute in San Diego suggested the biologist test: put the artificial organism into a room with a biologist. If the biologist comes out and says it's alive, that would be encouraging. "And if you organism comes out and says it's alive, then you're on the right track," Dr. Joyce said.

One biochemist, Hyman Harman of the University of California at Berkeley, warned against relying

Biology Plus Computers

A simple model for evolution, designed by Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, attempts to show how complex structures could arise through the blind workings of evolution. It begins with a stick-figure tree and rapidly produces images of unexpected complexity. The model is simple enough to run through a personal computer.



A set of 16 numbers, "genes," determine the creature's shape by encoding instructions for how it branches.

most lifelike organism at Los Alamos — mimicked the growth of a variety of flower species. It combined geometric instructions with a set of timing signals, like the chemical signals that real plants use to control branching and budding. The results were vivid images of plant growth.

Such models illustrated rich development with no possibility for evolution. By contrast, Dr. Dawkins, the Oxford zoologist and author of "The Blind Watchmaker," offered a stick-figure version of embryology with surprising evolutionary power.

Through random mutation and a somewhat arbitrary version of natural selection, the program manages to evolve into shapes with surprising complexity and often a surprising resemblance to earthly creatures. Each experience with the model brings new evolutionary paths, none of which could be predicted.

The results are just drawings on a computer screen, with neither the attributes nor the potential of real life, as Dr. Dawkins himself noted. In the long term, he said, electronic versions of evolution could produce something more.

In general, by creating a variety of computer environments, universes with their own sets of rules, scientists intend to provide ways of thinking about universal principles of life — principles more general, perhaps, than those observed in nature. Computer scientists, since John von Neumann, one of the fathers of the computer in the 1940s and '50s have known that such artificial environments can create "self-replicating automata," organized structures that reproduce themselves.

"If they don't have the whole enchilada, at least they have a few pieces of lettuce," said A.K. Dewdney of the University of Western Ontario, Scientific American's computer columnist.

For artificial life to become a successful approach, Dr. Dewdney and other scientists said, models will have to become much richer than the first efforts. They will have to combine processes of growth, competition and evolution, only pieces of which have been seen so far.

Still, many are optimistic, willing descendants of Dr. Frankenstein, who remains "the bugaboo metaphor for artificial life," in the words of J. Doyne Farmer of Los Alamos, an expert on chaotic dynamics who is modeling the body's immune system. He echoed some other scientists in calling the prospects frightening, perhaps not so much because of what might be created as because of what it might tell us about people.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP500	279.25	278.75	279.25	+0.50
IBM	161.125	160.875	161.125	+0.25
AT&T	151.125	150.875	151.125	+0.25
GE	117.125	116.875	117.125	+0.25
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Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	102,070,000
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NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
102.07	101.92	102.07	+0.15	102,070,000
102.07	101.92	102.07	+0.15	102,070,000
102.07	101.92	102.07	+0.15	102,070,000
102.07	101.92	102.07	+0.15	102,070,000
102.07	101.92	102.07	+0.15	102,070,000

Wednesdays	
NYSE	Closing
NYSE	Closing
NYSE	Closing
NYSE	Closing
NYSE	Closing
NYSE	Closing

AMEX Diary	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

NASDAQ Index	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

NYSE Diary	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

Dow Jones Averages	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

Standard & Poor's Index	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

NASDAQ Diary	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
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AMEX Stock Index	
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rallies in Modest Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Wednesday in moderate trading, after rallying on a slight rise in government bond prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.98 points Tuesday, rose near the end of the day to close at 2,596.28, a gain of 5.71 points. Advances led losers by 7 to 6, on volume of 177.6 million shares, up slightly from Tuesday's 173.5 million.

Traders said that equities were influenced by the bond market and by sporadic futures-linked buying and selling.

Early selling was in response to lower bond prices, said Jack Baker, head of the equity block trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "When the bond market firmed up, stocks came off the bottom."

Mr. Baker said that initial weakness in International Business Machines, which had traded down to 148.50 by mid-morning, also caused concern. But when the stock rallied to 150 by early afternoon, "people felt more comfortable," he said.

IBM's move up in the last hour of trading enhanced the positive tone of blue-chip issues, other analysts said.

"The market had a firm undertone," said Ralph Bloch, senior vice-president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida. He said that stocks appeared to be readying for another rally, based partly on the rationale that the U.S. merchandise trade figures for August, due for release in mid-October, will show the nation's trade deficit starting to narrow.

"The market is in a rebuilding phase that could give us the real possibility of making an attack on the old highs," Mr. Bloch said.

Traders said that buying by portfolio managers, who want to close their books at the end of the quarter showing stocks that have appreciated, had lent support to prices.

But Mr. Baker cautioned that weakness might follow any end-of-quarter "window-dressing."

"The market will be extremely volatile in the fourth quarter," he said. "I'm one of those who believe that the Dow will retest a low of 2,470 before it marches higher."

Santa Fe Southern Pacific led the advances, jumping 4 1/2 to 63 1/2. The stock was subject to various rumors. One said a buyout plan is in the works, and the company declined comment. Olympia & York, the Canadian real estate company, earlier this week said it had a 6.18 percent stake and had received regulatory clearance to raise the stake to 24.9 percent.

Kansas City Southern gained 3 to 76 1/4. A New York-based group recently said it might seek control.

CBS Inc. leaped 9 1/2 to 225 amid continued speculation about a possible sale of its records division. Loews, which owns nearly 25 percent of CBS, gained 3 to 94 1/2.

Gillette rose 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. Nancy Hall, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham said "nothing has changed." Ronald O. Perleman, Revlon's chairman, still might pursue an acquisition. She reiterated her buy recommendation on Gillette a day after Mr. Perleman said he was interested in investing in Salomon Inc.

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	161.125	160.875	161.125	+0.25
AT&T	151.125	150.875	151.125	+0.25
GE	117.125	116.875	117.125	+0.25
Merck	107.125	106.875	107.125	+0.25
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mountleigh Stops Buying Storehouse

Reuters
LONDON — The chairman of Mountleigh Group PLC, Tony Clegg, said Wednesday that his company was not buying further shares of Storehouse PLC at present, and was unlikely to at current price levels.

Asked if he would consider launching a hostile bid for Storehouse, Mr. Clegg reiterated that he was watching developments closely and did not want to rule out any option.

Earlier he told the annual general meeting that Mountleigh had

bought another 1.5 million shares in Storehouse on Tuesday, raising its interest in the company to 2.25 percent from 1.84 percent.

He said Mountleigh had paid an average price of 387.7 pence (\$6.30) as it raised its holding to 9.25 million shares.

Storehouse traded near the close at 404, down 3 pence from Tuesday.

Commenting on the share purchases, Mr. Clegg said that it was no surprise Mountleigh thought Storehouse shares were attractive at current levels, considering the company previously indicated its willingness to offer 445 pence for each Storehouse share.

He said that as a large shareholder, Mountleigh would "watch events" at Storehouse "with interest."

Mountleigh made no comment on fresh rumors circulating on the London share market Wednesday that the company might counter the £2.04 billion all paper offer from Benlox Holdings PLC.

Mountleigh dropped its bid for Storehouse on Sept. 24 after offering 420 pence per share. Mountleigh indicated it would consider increasing its cash offer to 445 pence, if the Storehouse board recommended the bid.

Storehouse has rejected bids from both Mountleigh and Benlox. It said it saw no merit in Benlox's proposals.

Conti Gumi Plans Big Issue To Aid General Tire Takeover

Reuters
HANOVER, West Germany — Continental Gummi-Wecke AG, West Germany's largest tire manufacturer, said Wednesday that it would issue 2.4 million shares this month to raise about 700 million Deutsche marks (\$380 million) to help fund its recent takeover of General Tire Inc. for \$650 million.

The offer is being split evenly into an international share placement and a rights issue for existing shareholders. The share placement will raise 384 million DM with each share offered at 320 DM.

The company's shares rose to close at 333.20 DM on Wednesday from 328 DM on Tuesday on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Continental said the 1.2 million shares, with a nominal 50 DM face value, were being placed by an international consortium of banks led by Deutsche Bank AG.

The company also plans to offer shareholders two shares for every 13 now held in a mid-October rights issue.

A Continental statement said that while the first tranche of 1.2 million shares was essentially aimed at new international investors, some of the shares had already been taken up by existing shareholders at a ratio of one for every six held. It did not say how many shares had gone to Continental's shareholders.

Subscription to the 1.2 million new shares finished Monday, before the price was disclosed. The company had said the stock would be priced around current market levels.

As another element in its funding package for General Tire, the company raised nearly 600 million DM through a multi-currency bond issue last month.

S & N Bids for Rest of Matthew Brown PLC

Reuters
LONDON — Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said Wednesday that it had made an offer to acquire the 70 percent stake it does not already own in Matthew Brown PLC, a regional brewery.

Scottish & Newcastle, which already owns 29.7 percent of the stock in the Lancashire brewery, said it was offering three of its ordinary shares for each outstanding share of Brown stock, which it valued at 786 pence a share, or a cash alternative of 750 pence a share.

By late afternoon Wednesday, Brown shares were trading at 780

pence, up 65 pence from Tuesday's close. Scottish & Newcastle shares were at 261 pence, down one from Tuesday's close.

Scottish & Newcastle said this offer represented an increase of 226 pence over its final offer for Brown in 1985. That bid, it said, nearly succeeded.

It said the stock offer would lapse if the proposed acquisition was referred to the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission, while the cash alternative was dependent on the offer becoming unconditional in all respects.

If Brown shareholders fully accept the offer, it would result in Scottish & Newcastle issuing about

52.2 million new shares, representing approximately 14.3 percent of its enlarged share capital.

Scottish & Newcastle said it was making the offer because it could change Brown's prospects for 1987 from the "uncertain" outlook set out in Brown's latest half-year results. Brown's pre-tax profit in the six months ending March 28 slipped to £3.71 million from £3.82 million.

Scottish & Newcastle said that a measure of Brown's weakness lay in its poor results recently and its change of direction from the beer business to an investment in Langdale Ltd. Brown bought a 50 percent stake in the timeshare company in July for about £12.6 million.

First Boston Seen as Neutral In Revlon Offer to Salomon

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — First Boston Corp. has assured Salomon Inc. that it would not help Revlon Inc. in what could become a hostile takeover bid for the big U.S. investment bank, industry sources said.

The highly unusual step took place Tuesday after top executives discovered that Ronald O. Perleman, chairman of Revlon, had sought U.S. government clearance to buy a big block of Salomon stock.

Mr. Perleman gave Salomon the news after the investment house sold a 12 percent interest in the firm to Berkshire Hathaway Inc., of which Warren E. Buffett is chairman, in an attempt to keep the Revlon chief at bay.

Mr. Perleman on Monday offered Salomon \$700 million, as had Mr. Buffett, but said he would accept a stake of 10.9 percent, compared with Mr. Buffett's 12 percent. Mr. Perleman would be paying \$42 a share, rather than Mr. Buffett's \$38.

According to sources, Peter T. Buchanan, president of First Boston, phoned John H. Gutfreund, chairman of Salomon, on Tuesday to say that he was only aware that First Boston was helping Revlon in a friendly deal to buy a stake in Salomon.

Mr. Buchanan then told the Salomon chief, according to sources, that First Boston would have no part of buying stock in Salomon for a possibly hostile client and would not advise such a client how to proceed.

Forstmann to Sell Sybron To Group for \$390 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday it agreed to sell Sybron Corp., a maker of laboratory and dental products it acquired last year, to a group led by the investment firm Hicks & Haas Inc. for \$390 million.

The transaction, which is expected to be completed before the end of October, is for \$375 million in cash and \$15 million of preferred stock in Hicks & Haas.

Forstmann Little, one of Wall Street's most successful specialists in leveraged buyouts, took Sybron private in February 1986 for \$335 million. The company has since undergone a major restructuring and many of its divisions have been sold, resulting in a gain of about \$242 million for Forstmann, according to a spokesman.

In a leveraged buyout, a company is acquired through mostly borrowed money that is repaid through the acquired company's profits or sale of assets.

Since 1978, Forstmann Little has

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Revco Chairman Quits; B.A. Sells Named to Job

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Revco D.S. Inc., the largest U.S. drugstore chain, said its chairman, Sidney Dworkin, had resigned less than a year after leading a \$1.29 billion leveraged buyout. His son, Marc, 41, an executive vice president, also resigned.

The Dworkins said they had sold their interest in Revco for an undisclosed amount of cash and certain assets. The Dworkin family had owned 11.6 percent of Revco after the company went private in December 1986.

Mr. Dworkin, 61, was succeeded as chairman by Boake A. Sells, former president of Dayton Hudson Corp. The New York Times said Mr. Sells, 50, will receive an equity stake in Revco estimated by some sources at \$20 million. He also will take over as chief executive officer from William B. Edwards, who remains president and will be chief operating officer.

The past two years have been unprofitable ones for Revco, which is based in Twinsburg, Ohio. In the year ended May 30, 1987, Revco's loss narrowed to \$59.5 million from \$64.4 million the previous year.

Dayton Hudson Corp., meanwhile, announced that Mr. Sells has been succeeded as president by Bruce G. Albright, chairman and chief executive officer of its Target stores unit. Robert J. Ulrich, president and chief operating officer of Target, will become its chairman and chief executive officer. Last week Dayton-Hudson, a Minneapolis-based department store chain, rejected an unsolicited \$6.3 billion takeover bid by Dart Group Corp. of Landover, Maryland, a major retail chain.

Group 11 International, a Minneapolis-based company that provides bodyguards, bulletproof limousines and sniffer dogs for security-conscious executives and celebrities, is opening a Paris branch. Carol LaSota, 27, the Group 11 president, holds a business degree but has spent many years as a radio announcer. Her two French partners, Thierry Rouffand and Nicolas Courcelle, both 26, were in the French Army and have worked for years in security.

Warwick Quits As SEC Director In New York City

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathleen A. Warwick has resigned after less than a year as head of the New York office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the face of low morale and a threat of mass resignations.

Ms. Warwick was immediately succeeded by a veteran SEC staff member from Washington, James A. Clarkson 3d.

Commission sources said Ms. Warwick's resignation had been demanded by David S. Ruder, who has been chairman of the SEC for less than two months, after he was briefed by three commission officials last week.

SEC lawyers in New York and Washington had complained about foot-dragging in an investigation growing out of a case, which involved five young professionals in an insider-trading scheme.

Brussels-based international management consulting firm, has recruited Maurice Marchand-Tonel as a partner in its Paris office. Mr. Marchand-Tonel, 44, is the former president of Sommer SA, a maker of floor and wall coverings.

Denki Kagaku, L'Air Liquide Set Joint Venture

Reuters

TOKYO — Denki Kagaku Kogyo KK, L'Air Liquide SA and its Japanese subsidiary, Teisan KK, have signed a joint venture agreement to produce monosilane gas in Japan, the companies said Wednesday.

Monosilane gas is used in the semiconductor industry.

The company formed in the venture, Denki Silane KK, is capitalized at 1.5 billion yen (\$10 million). Denki Kagaku owns 51 percent of the new company, and L'Air Liquide and Teisan jointly hold the rest.

The venture is to build a monosilane plant in Omi-Machi, Niigata Prefecture, to produce 100 metric tons (110 short tons) of gas a year, starting in January 1989.

SUCCESSION: Is There a Ford in Ford's Future?

(Continued from first finance page)

Ford, he is the general sales manager of the Lincoln-Mercury Division — making him the top salesman at one of the company's two main passenger car divisions.

But William Clay Ford Jr., 30, the son of William Clay Ford, may be more ambitious than his cousin, and is moving up at a faster pace. Widely considered to be the brightest of the younger Fords, William Clay Jr. was named chairman and managing director of Ford of Switzerland in September, after having served briefly as director of truck marketing for Ford of Europe.

The Ford family is unlikely to pressure company management into turning over control of the company to Edsel or to William Clay Jr. if they do not prove themselves the equals of outside managers.

Harold A. Poling, 61, the president of Ford, is unlikely to succeed Mr. Petersen, who is 60. But other top managers, including Allan D.

Gilmour, 52, the company's executive vice president and chief financial officer, seem to be in line to become the third consecutive non-

into powerful posts. But the fact that other family members, including those with rather checkered pasts, continue to move easily and quickly into good jobs with the company, serves to point up the fact that Ford is still something of a family-oriented shop.

The most notable example is Benson Ford Jr., the once-rebellious son of Benson Ford, Henry 2d's late brother. In the late 1970s, Benson Jr., who is now 38, mounted a highly publicized and futile challenge to Henry 2d's control of Ford, while also seeking to overturn his father's will to gain access to a multimillion-dollar trust fund.

Yet last year, after repenting his past transgressions and moving back to Detroit, Benson was quietly given a job as a parts-and-service manager for the company's parts and service division last March, despite having less than one year of experience with the company.

While there are four Fords in their 30s and 40s working at Ford Motor now, Edsel and William Clay Jr. are the only family members with real prospects of moving

Santa Fe Stock Jumps As Buying Move Is Seen

Reuters

NEW YORK — Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. shares rose sharply Wednesday on speculation that Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the Canadian real estate giant, could force the company into a new restructuring giving more value to shareholders, traders said.

Dealers cited speculation that Olympia & York was buying Santa Fe stock to explain the \$3.625 rise to \$62.50 on the New York Stock Exchange in afternoon trading. Olympia & York, holding 6.18 percent of Santa Fe, said it has regulatory clearance to buy up to 24.9 percent. Santa Fe has announced its own restructuring plan.

Yet last year, after repenting his past transgressions and moving back to Detroit, Benson was quietly given a job as a parts-and-service manager for the company's parts and service division last March, despite having less than one year of experience with the company.

While there are four Fords in their 30s and 40s working at Ford Motor now, Edsel and William Clay Jr. are the only family members with real prospects of moving

STATISTICAL MYOPIA

While analysts keep using sluggish U.S. economic statistics as a selling excuse, Motorola is tripling sales of its new 48020 microprocessor this year and will triple them again in '88. The stock is up from \$50 to \$70 and now trades near \$80 as investors prepare to take off. For complimentary reports pocket — with growth news and projections, phone, telex or wire.

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OBLI-DM
AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Les participants de OBLI-DM, réunis en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 30 juillet 1987, ont procédé à la transformation du Fonds commun de placement par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) et par apport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du Fonds commun de placement, retenu la dénomination "OBLI-DM".

Les parts du Fonds commun de placement, coupon n° 7 et suivants attachés, pourront être échangées, sans concordance de somme, à partir du 2 novembre 1987, à raison d'une action pour une part de copropriété détenue dans le Fonds commun de placement, aux guichets de la Banque de Paribas (Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg).

Les participants ont la possibilité d'échanger leurs parts en une des deux catégories d'actions suivantes:

— soit de la classe A qui reçoivent un dividende annuel en espèces;

— soit de la classe B qui ne reçoivent pas de dividende mais dont la valeur se trouve continuellement augmentée d'un montant équivalent aux dividendes distribués aux actions A.

Les participants n'ayant pas prélevé la catégorie d'action souhaitée en échange de leurs parts avant le 30 novembre 1987 recevront des actions de la classe B.

Dis le 2 décembre 1987, seuls les nouveaux certificats, coupon n° 1 et suivants attachés, seront de bonne livraison en bourse de Luxembourg, cependant les parts du Fonds commun de placement continueront à être échangées auprès de la Banque de Paribas.

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Pour le Conseil d'administration,
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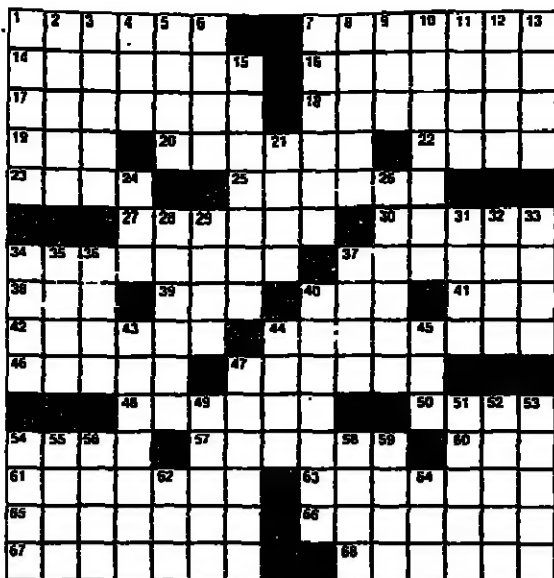
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ACROSS

1 With 68 Across, subject of this puzzle

7 Film co-sensitized by 68 Across: 1954

14 Less rational

16 Radii sellers

17 Anthony of fiction

18 Salty U.S.S.R. expanse

19 Norman's woe?

20 Hostler's milieu

22 Corporeal channel: Comb. form

23 Sacred

25 Kind of card

27 Pasch

30 No-nu in a microwave oven

34 With 40 Down and 67 Across, phrase created by our subject

37 Larch's kin

38 Shell adjunct

39 Owian, e.g.

41 Tackle

42 What fools do

44 Eklimos, Utes et al.

46 Gary product

47 Showers icily

DOWN

1 Israeli port

2 Where to see chaps

3 "Portnoy's Complaint," e.g.

4 Map dir.

5 Letter opener

6 Assay

7 Less fresh

8 Broadcast

9 "Breastwork," e.g.

10 One with a yarn

11 "Tired," e.g.

12 Poetic adverb

13 Premed subject

15 Did a knee jerk

21 Pitcher

24 Type of man

26 Tell

28 For a short time

29 Actor Penn

31 Rotate

32 Etcher's need

33 Chairman's supporters

34 Rocky peaks

35 — monde (high society)

36 Ancient tongue

37 Graf follower

40 See 34 Across

43 Galileo, to Pope Urban VIII

44 Jai —

45 Kind of bar or pod

47 Cuis

49 Parisian pies

51 Moslem princess, in India

52 "Oleio" is one

53 Iron, in Essen

54 SE China's — Bay

55 Aussie bird

56 Studio spinner

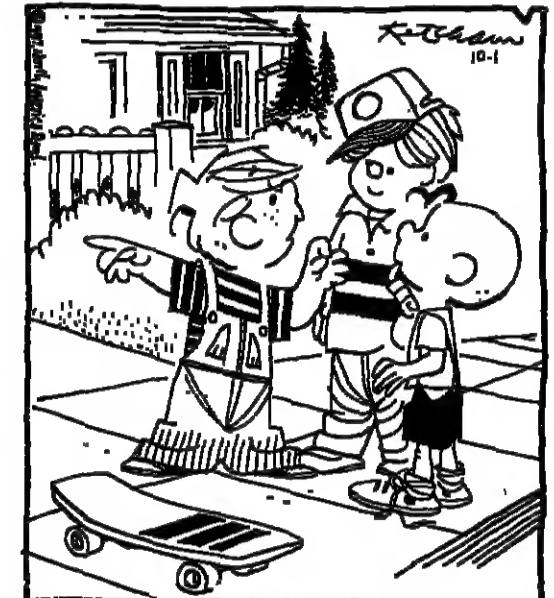
58 Seed covering

59 Former German state, to Frenchmen

62 Summer quaff

64 Degree precursor

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SAYS MR. WILSON KNOWS HOW TO SQUEEZE PEANUTS. LET'S GO OVER AND ASK HIM IF WE CAN WATCH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TANCH

JETEC

NARTOM

CAIFLE

Now arrange the crossed letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

Answer here: "A STALE MATE"

Yesterday's: Junior: CASTLE GRIME MALICE ELDORE (Answer tomorrow)

Answer: What she called her husband when he kept on telling those same old jokes — "A STALE MATE"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 27 18 26 18

Amman 27 18 26 18

Antwerp 27 18 26 18

Athens 27 18 26 18

Bahia 27 18 26 18

Batavia 27 18 26 18

Bombay 27 18 26 18

Buenos Aires 27 18 26 18

Calcutta 27 18 26 18

Canton 27 18 26 18

Cebu 27 18 26 18

Colon 27 18 26 18

Dacca 27 18 26 18

Delhi 27 18 26 18

Disse 27 18 26 18

Dubai 27 18 26 18

Durham 27 18 26 18

Edinburgh 27 18 26 18

Geneva 27 18 26 18

Hankow 27 18 26 18

Hong Kong 27 18 26 18

London 27 18 26 18

Lyons 27 18 26 18

Manila 27 18 26 18

Medan 27 18 26 18

PEANUTS



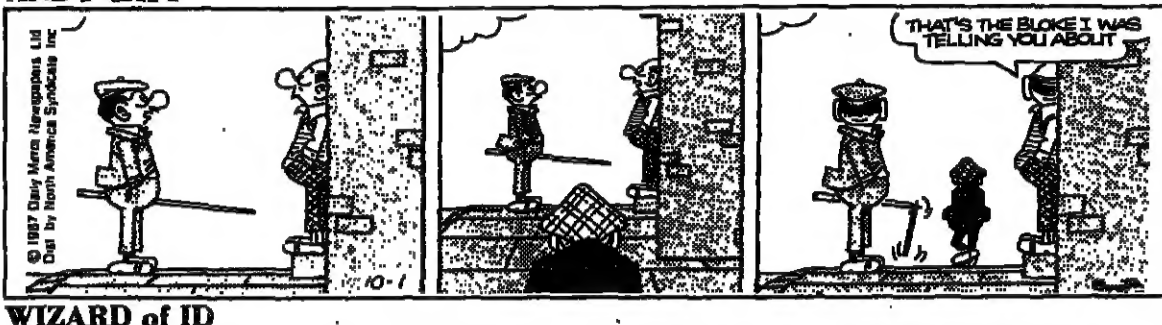
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 30.

Amsterdam 1000 1000

Antwerp 1000 1000

Batavia 1000 1000

Bombay 1000 1000

Buenos Aires 1000 1000

Calcutta 1000 1000

Canton 1000 1000

Cebu 1000 1000

Colon 1000 1000

Dacca 1000 1000

Delhi 1000 1000

Disse 1000 1000

Dubai 1000 1000

Durham 1000 1000

Edinburgh 1000 1000

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BOOKS

ST. JOHN DE CREVECOEUR:

The Life of an American Farmer
By Gay Wilson Allen and Roger Asselineau.
Illustrated. 266 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc.,
40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y.
10010.

Reviewed by John Gross

MICHEL GUILLAUME St. Jean de Crevecoeur won fame in his own day as the author of "Letters From an American Farmer" (1782), and the book has retained the status of a minor classic ever since. Its interest lies partly in its realistic glimpses of rural life, partly in its romantic and Rousseauistic attitude toward nature as a whole. At the same time, it is unlikely that it would be regarded as quite as much of a milestone as it is, in the course of it, Crevecoeur had not also asked a question that, according to his latest biographers, he was probably the first to pose so directly: "What is an American?"

His reply, briefly, was that Americans were a new race, sprung from a mixture of European stocks but less subject to class divisions than Europeans, animated by a spirit of independence that left individuals free to enjoy the fruits of their labor, characterized by "industry, good living, selfishness, litigiousness, country politics, the pride of a freeman, religious indifference." His specific observations, however, were less arresting than his general assertion of newness: "The American is a new man who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas and form new opinions."

If "Letters From an American Farmer" is still regularly cited in the history books, Crevecoeur remains a shadowy figure to all but specialists. A new biography was overdue, and in most respects Gay Wilson Allen and Roger Asselineau's "St. John de Crevecoeur" fills the bill admirably. Allen is a former professor of English at New York University; Asselineau is director of American studies at the Sorbonne.

Crevecoeur was born in Normandy, where his family, members of the minor nobility, had been established for centuries, and even more than a Jesuit school firmly committed to the ideals of the Enlightenment; a prolonged stay

in England turned him into an Anglophile; what seem to have been strained relations with his father led him to enlist in the French army in Canada, where he distinguished himself as a mapmaker, surveying the region of the St. Lawrence River with the help of Indian guides, and served under Montcalm against the British during the siege of Quebec.

In 1759, after Quebec had fallen, he made his way to New York, for reasons he never explained (although his knowledge of English and his admiration for English institutions no doubt played their part). He spent much of the following decade supporting himself as a surveyor — one expedition took him as far afield as St. Louis; but in 1769 he married the daughter of a land-owning family from Westchester County in New York and began farming in Orange County, New York.

During the War of Independence, he suffered many hardships, first at the hands of patriot neighbors (his sympathies were loyalist), and then, ironically, at the hands of the British, after he had taken refuge in New York City and been thrown into jail on the basis of an anonymous denunciation. It was in England, even so, that he found a publisher for the "Letters From an American Farmer," during his stay there on his journey back to France in 1780-81.

It is significant, and odd, that the authors make no mention of what must surely be the most challenging account of Crevecoeur ever written, the chapter about him in D.H. Lawrence's "Studies in Classic American Literature."

Lawrence regarded Crevecoeur as the emotional prototype of the American, as opposed to Benjamin Franklin, the practical prototype. In spite of his jarring tone, he does force you to think hard about Crevecoeur's impulse to idealize nature; and for all his criticisms he brings home how brilliantly Crevecoeur could write at his best (in his marvelous account of a hummingbird, for example) as Allen and Asselineau never do.

The authors' real forte is straightforward biography, and the second half of the story proves as interesting as the first. With the success of the "Letters," and even more that he had translated them into French, Crevecoeur became a well-known figure in Parisian society, a kind of minor philosopher. He returned to New York to serve as French consul (which meant giving up his American citizenship) in 1783; went back to France in 1789; endured frequent anxieties during the Revolutionary period; resided in the provinces; spent a rewarding spell in Munich when his son-in-law, Count Otto, was appointed Napoleon's ambassador to Bavaria.

In the end, for all the pull of the New World, both Crevecoeur and his children remained French. But it is his American aspects that make his worth writing about today — and not just the "Letters From an American Farmer," but his extended role as a cultural go-between, which Allen and Asselineau have chronicled in absorbing detail.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CAT SELL HADA
ARA UBOAT WEGAN
LOUDBOUTH IRATE
AUTUMSERENADE
ISERE RUNT ELI
SENOBITA DESMID
VOILA RUINS
STPAUL MACRAE
STOIC EDMA
HENNAS UNBRIDLE
ETE TEES NORAD
SPRINGTRAINING
10000 GRIEVANCE
ONEIN SACRA KES
SETS GAOL STS

By Alan Truscott

IT appears that bridge captured the world record for participation in a single competitive event earlier this year, but held it for barely 24 hours. There were 73,256 competitors in the Epson Worldwide Pairs on May 23, but the Bay to Breakers foot race in San Francisco the next day claimed almost 75,000 official entrants.

It is probable that the United States produced the oldest Epson partnership: George England, 91 years old, and William Feiler, 89, who played together at the Aces Club in Huddleston, West Virginia.

And Canada had the third pair in the world rankings: David Harrison and Alan Roebuck, who scored 76.25 percent at the Mississauga-Oakville Club in Ontario. Harrison and Roebuck had a plus score every time they played the hand, a rare event in

any duplicate session. On the diagrammed deal, Harrison made a tricky use of the Bronz convention, relying on the favorable vulnerability to keep him out of trouble. Two diamonds conventionally showed length in the red suits, although the length would usually be 5-3 rather than 4-4. Roebuck was happy to raise to three diamonds, which ended the auction.

The defenders made only their obvious three tricks in the black suits, since the red-suit finesses were predictably misplayed, and both suits broke conveniently.

Making 130 was an excellent score, because most East players played in one no-trump and made six tricks, losing 100, after a red-suit lead. To collect 200, and a top score, South had to lead a black suit, which was far from obvious. At the end of the hand, Harrison and Roebuck inspected

NORTH
♠ 10 7 3
♥ Q J 9
♦ A K 4 3
♣ K J

EAST (D)
♠ A Q 9 4
♥ Q 8 7
♦ K 7
♣ A 10 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A 2
♥ A M 7 5
♦ A Q J 8
♣ Q 5

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
N 1 K 7 2 0
S 2 0
Pass
West led the club two.

BRIDGE

THE 300 index

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Cardinals Sweep the Expos Tidily, 1-0, 3-0

Unfortunately, Meyer's luck
d at Pimlico, either.

